No. 16 (15)

RIVER, PINE

5TH & 6TH STREETS

Mr. Robert Dunsmore
PO Box 801
Osburn, ID 83849-0801

The source of photos is indicated in the title
(Source Identifier) with "letters", ie:

BS = Barnard Stockbridge
Web: Home : The Barnard Stockbridge Collection
↓
Database
(Lists 1 to 398 pages)
↓
Select Page Number
(Page lists ten photos – use Horizontal format)
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Select Photo
(Photos are assigned a location by page Number – photo count (1 to 10)
The Database lists photos based on their title.

Titles are listed by Year (If in title) then alphabetically. Comments on photos are listed in parenthesis.
T = Tabor Collection (U of I)
Web: Home : George W. Tabor Collection
↓
Timeline
↓
Photo
↓
The "Timeline" lists photo by their Year Photos are numbered by year followed by the count in that year

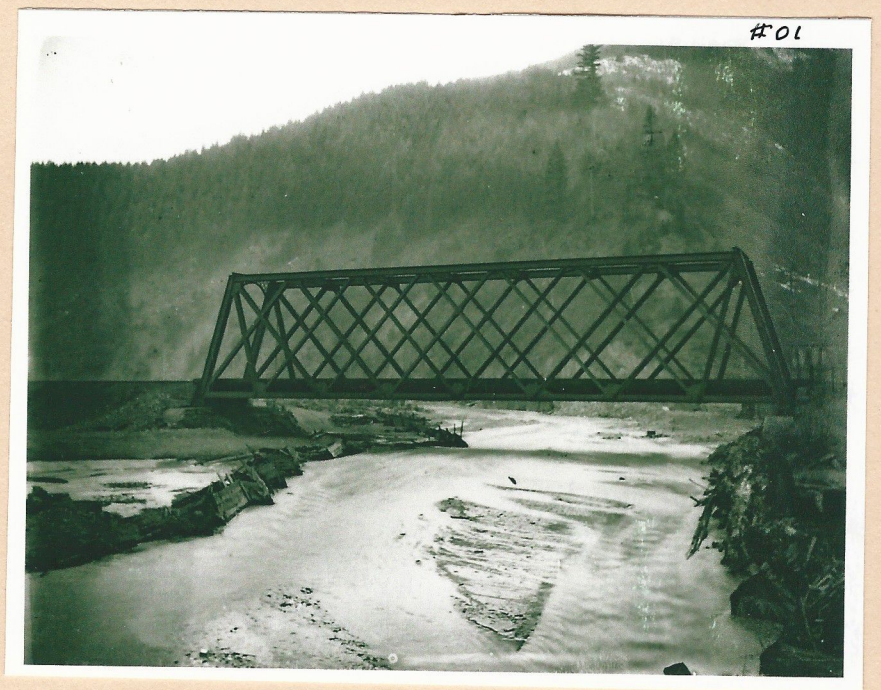
ISHS = Idaho State Historical Society

BPR = Bureau of Pubic Roads – go to ITD
HWPS or :W" = Historic Wallace Preservation Society

DL = Duane Little

NP Br @ Hercales

dito



Hercalo

UP Roundhouse

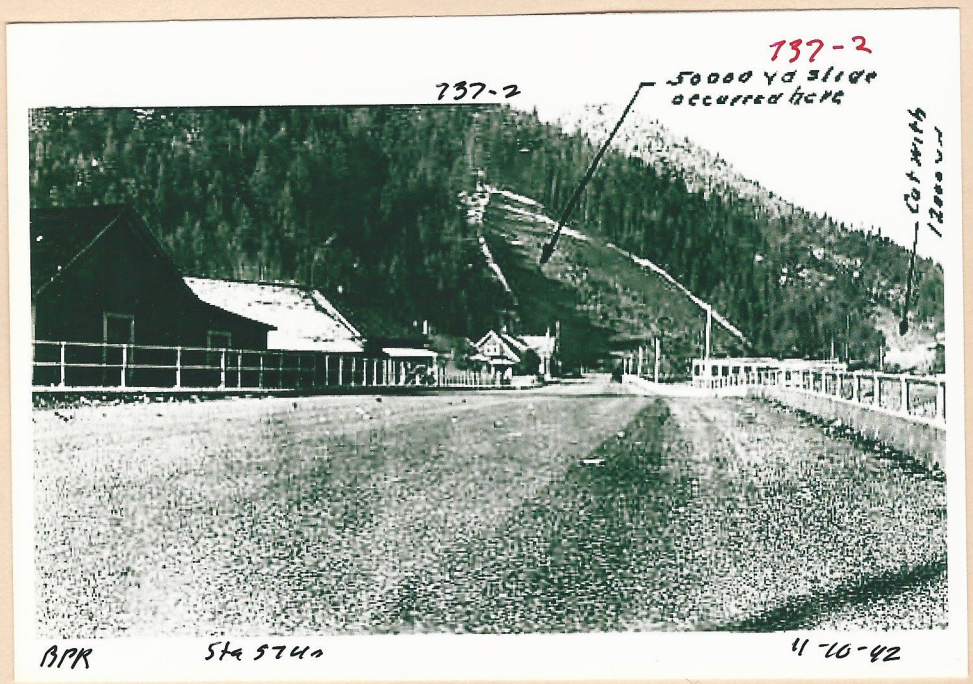
F 31

#67
FLOOD - WALLACE, IDAHO
4-18-38

#12
TABOR'S

#14
FLOOD - WALLACE, IDAHO
TABOR'S
WALLACE

#19
FLOOD WALLACE, IDAHO 4-18-38
TABOR'S
PHOTO


737-2
737-2
50000 Yd Slide occurred here
Cut with 120000 Yd
BPR
Sta 574+
11-10-42

735-2
Cut in which 12,000 ± Yard slide occurred
BPR
Sta 564+50
11-10-42

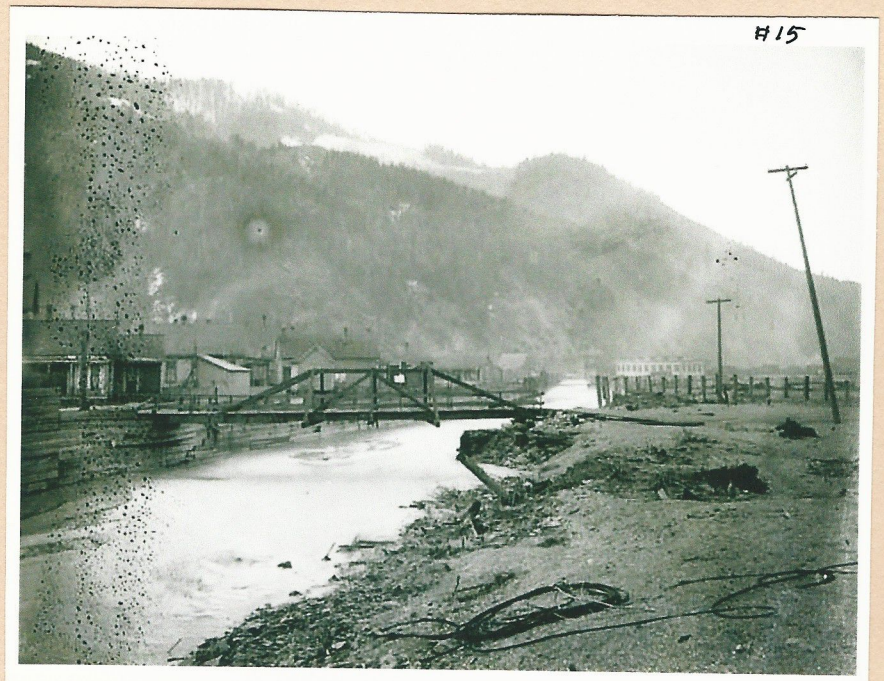
735-4
BPR
Sta 579+50
Rubbed Wall
4-9-42

587+00
580+56
735-3
BPR
Sta 576+50
4-9-42

12-2-1911

BS A068h Upstream From Roundhouse

BS A069h Opposite 2nd Street



BS A068j Bridge @ 3rd St.

BS A068j Below 6th St. Bridge

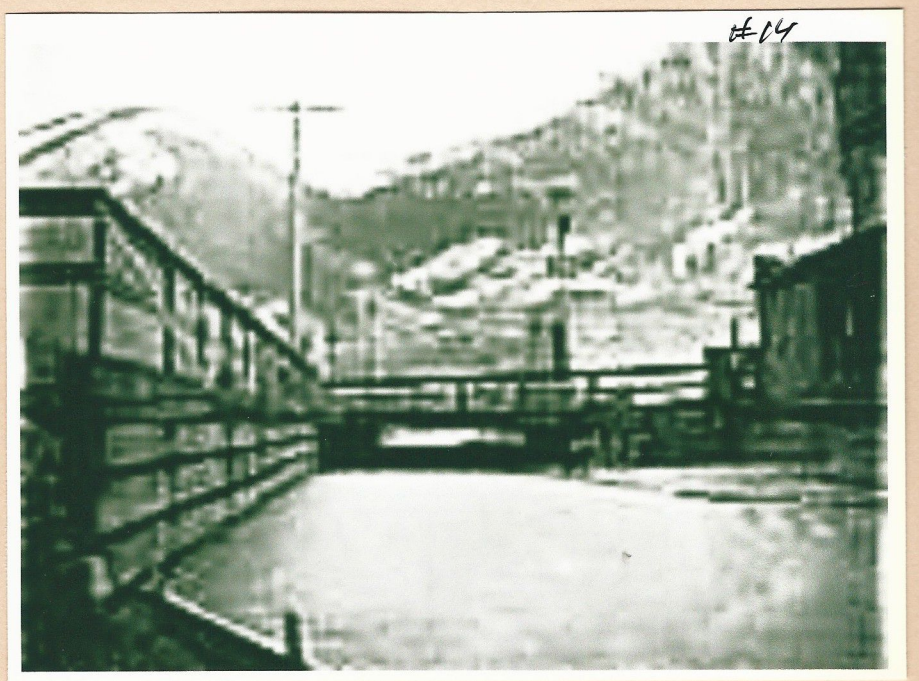
BS A068K 6th St - Perla Block

BS A069h Conner & Fisher - UP Depot

#21

#19

#18


#04

#29

#03

Canyon Creek

Canyon Creek

41 buildings in 'historic' district

Wallace residents met with Merle Wells of the Idaho Historical Society Friday in Wallace to voice their views on a proposed historic district to include much of the downtown Wallace business district.

Wells brought along a map of the area to be included. He also answered questions about where the district would be, why the buildings were chosen and what will happen if the district is established.

The map shows the boundaries of the district and gives key numbers for the following descriptions.

1. The post office interior of the federal building was remodeled in the early 1970s.

2. The A. E. Frank building is two-story brick, built in 1939. Its polychromatic brickwork is typical of the period.

3. The Eagles lodge hall is a three-story concrete-block building capped by a chevron proclaiming F.O.E. Designed in 1905 by Galbraith and Hall of Spokane, this building uses concrete block which was produced from the ore tailings from local mines. FURST

4. The ~~forest~~ building, built in 1900, is a three-story brick block with cast iron ornamentation. It is distinguished by its bracketed cornice and flat arched upper story windows.

5. Allen's Quick Lunch, the Turf bar, a laundromat and a barber shop occupy a modern one story "instrusion."

6. The Fuller Hotel is a three-story brick block which has been "hideously stuccoed." Built in 1890, it was the finest hotel and largest buildiing in Wallace for its times. Its first story iron work remains intact, although much work would have to be done to restore its upper stories to their former appearance.

7. The Arment building is a two-story brick building, erected in 1911. Its second story with its white brick ornamentation and cornice remains relatively intact.

8. The Northcut building is a modest one-story brick structure. Built in 1895, it still retains its cast iron pilasters despite remodeling.

9. The Bradley building, constructed in 1911, is a two-story brick distinguished by its second story's white brick trim. The remodeled first story still retains some of the original iron work.

10. The Barnard block is a two-story, beige brick building. Designed by I. J. Gailbraith in 1907, it has a metal cornice with a brick parapet.

11 and 12. The Ryan Hotel and the J. W. Tabor block are two-story brick buildings with art deco designed terra cotta trim. Designed by G. A. Pearson of Spokane, these buildings were erected in 1933, after a fire had destroyed the pioneer buildings located on the corner.

13. The Bank of Commerce is a three-story stone building which was built in 1900. Built for Holahand and McKinley, it is in the Second Renaissance Revival style. It is destinguished by a Corinthian columned entry with a round arched pediment.

14. Theodore's Mens Wear is a diminutive one-story brick intrusion.

15. The Follett block is a one-story brick building with a broken brick parapet. Built in 1898, its facade was remodeled about 1915.

16. The one-story light, polychromatic brick drug store was erected in the 1930s. Its brickwork is typical of the period.

17, 18 and 19. These two-story brick buildings were constructed in 1908 for Mahony, Reddig and Brase. These modest two-story buildings have been remodeled on the first floors. However the second stories remain intact.

20. The Day building, erected in 1906, is a two-story buff colored brick building with a metal cornice. Built by the Day Mines, one of the major producers in the area, the structure has always served as a department store. The original cast iron pilasters remain intact.

21. The Shoshone building, built in 1916 for Julius Cohn, is distinguished by its second story round arched windows which have multi-colored tiles in their spandrels. A bracketed cornice caps the building and a cast stone entry provides access to the second floor apartments.

22. The two-story brick post office building, erected in 1905, retains many cast iron features.

23. The original Elks lodge hall, also built in 1905, features second-story segmental arch windows and cornice.

24. The Harington Hotel was built in 1898 by Herman Rossi. It has its original facade, including its cast iron pilasters.

25. The two-story brick Finch block of 1892 has been painted white. It served as office space for local mining companies for many years.

26. Adam Albach's two-story brick building was erected in 1891. It housed the Wallace Press on the first floor. It retains its cast iron entry.

27. The 1890 White-Bender building is distinguished by its pressed metal turret and cornice and beveled glass first story transoms. White-Bender was the major wholesale distributing company in the Coeur d'Alene mining region.

28. The Rossi Insurance building was built in 1890 as the Bank of Wallace. In 1895 Herman Rossi bought it and added a second story and the turret. The ornate floral designed turret, cornice and parapet are of pressed metal.

29. The white-painted two-story brick Manheim building of 1890 retains its brick cornice and first story cast iron pilasters.

30. The two-story Howes block was the first brick building to be completed after the fire of July 27, 1890.

31. The two-story beige brick Heller building, erected in 1891 as a hotel, is distinguished by its segmental arched second story windows.

32. The two-story brick Otterson building, erected near the turn of century, has its original facade, with a tall false front and large segmental arched windows.

33. The Coeur d'Alene Hardware store is eleven bays wide, with the original corniced, round arched window section having been built in 1890.

34. The Otterson building was complete in the fall of 1890. The first story has been remodeled.

35. The Shoshone County Courthouse, designed by L. R. Stretesky and Sweatt of Spokane in 1905, is a three story building sitting on a raised foundation. The Neo-classical Revival style building was made out of painted concrete block made from mine tailings.

36. The Stevens block of 1906 is a modest two-story brick building which has lost its cornice.

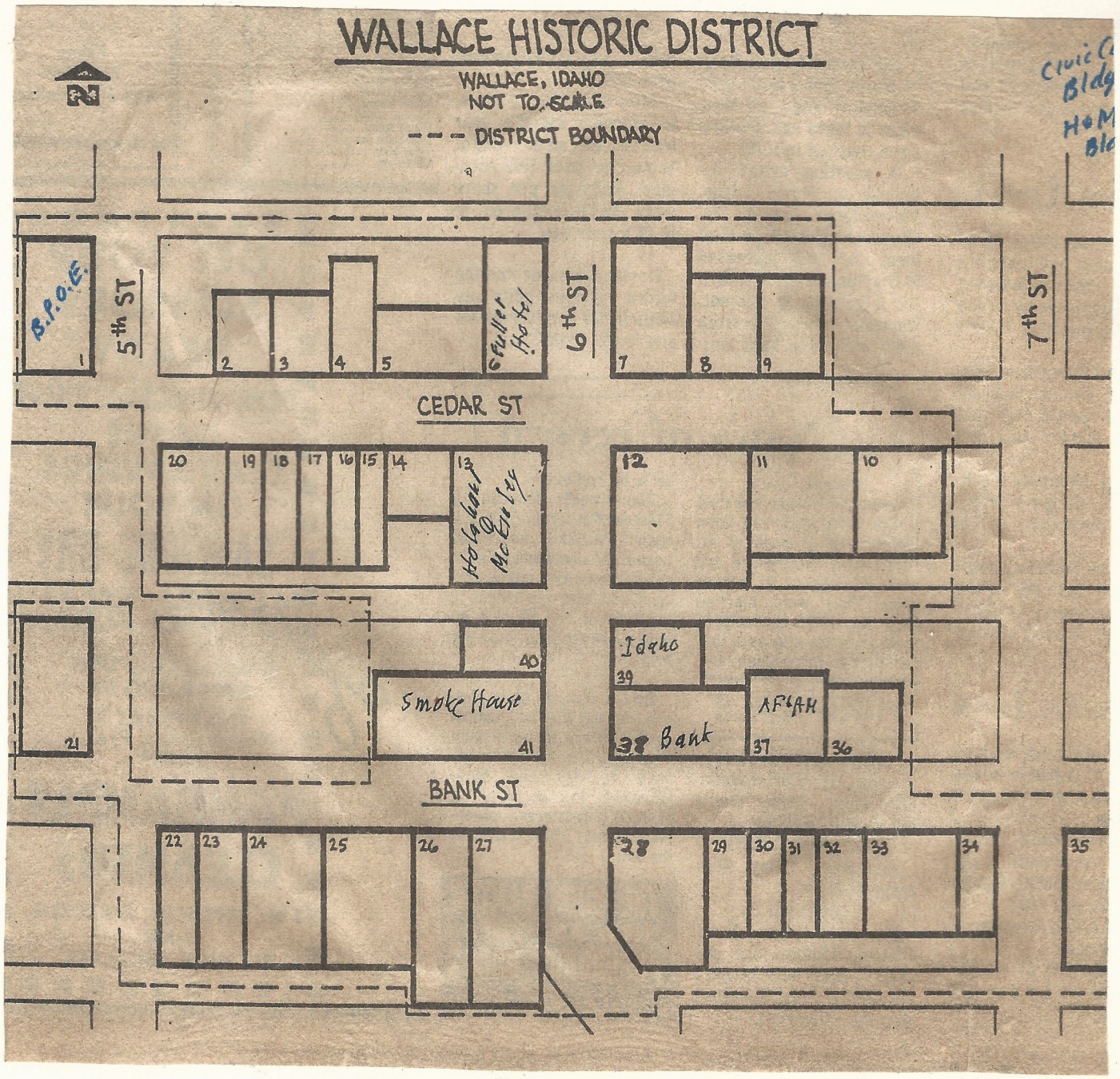
37. The Masonic temple, built in 1917, is a two-story brick building distinguished by terra cotta and granite trim.

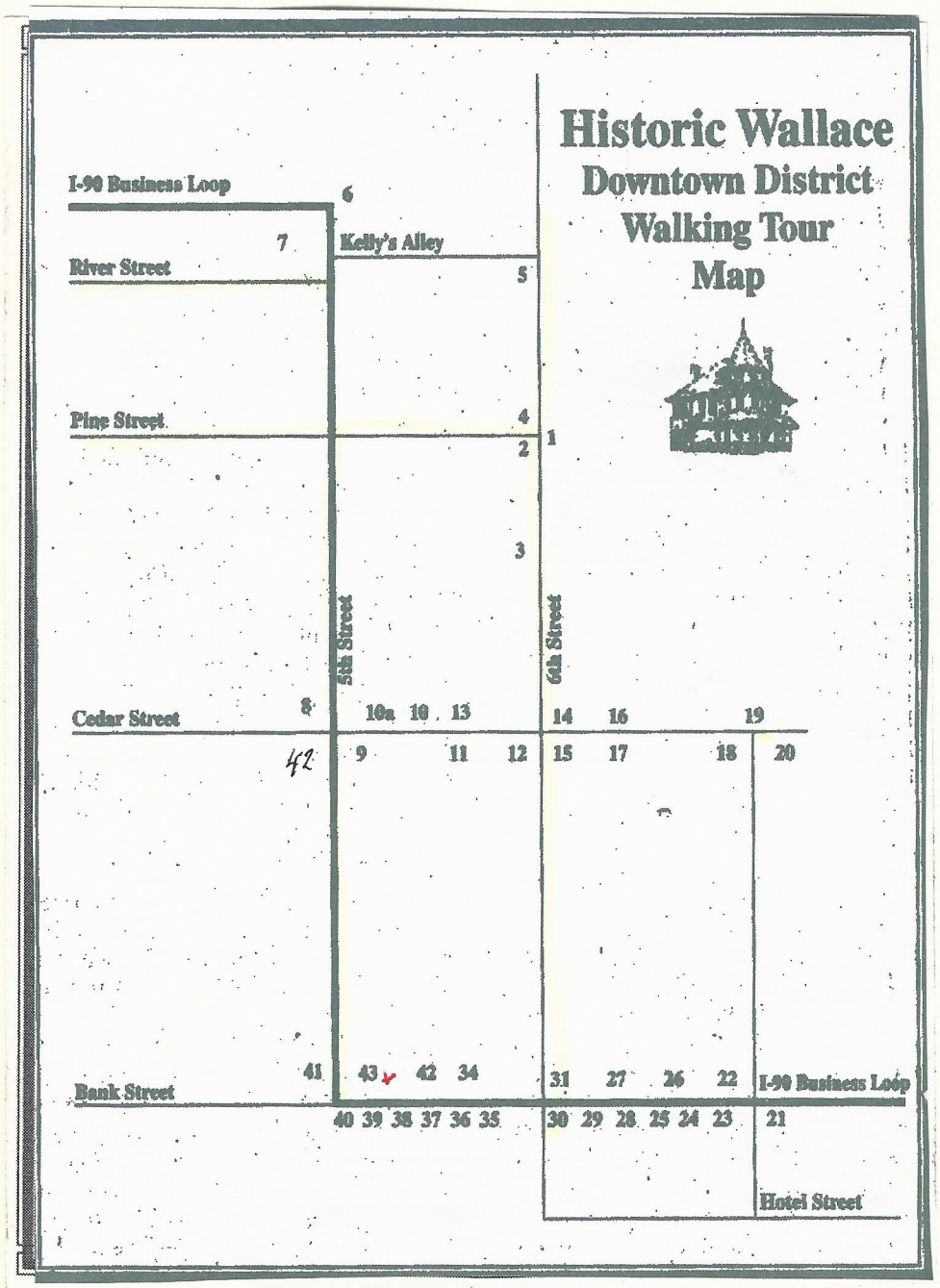
38. The Second Renaissance Revival, white terra cotta First National Bank was built in 1916. It features engaged Doric columns, round arched windows, stepped entry and cornice and parapet.

39. This two-story building, finished in 1917, is distinguished by its applied terra cotta ornamentation.

40. The Gearon building was constructed in 1927. Terra cotta trim is part of its original appearance.

41. The two-story Delasmutt block was built in 1890 and housed the first county courthouse to be located in Wallace.





12 2012

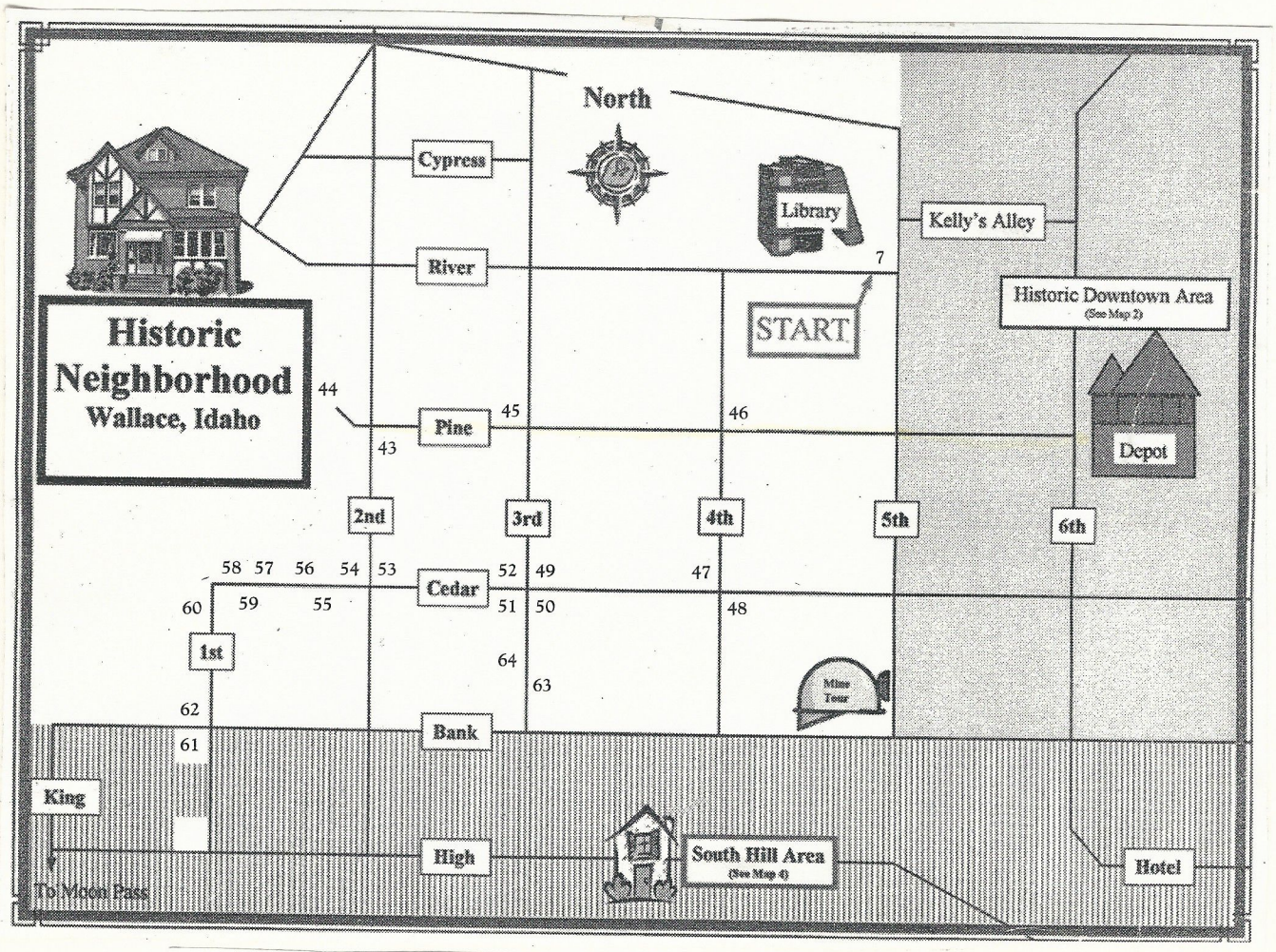
Walk Wallace

Downtown Tour

1. Northern Pacific Depot
2. Jameson Hotel
3. Sweets Hotel
4. Camia Building
5. Kelly Building
6. Capt. John Mullan Statue
7. Wallace Carnegie Library
8. Elks Temple
9. Sears McDonald Building
10. Furst Building
10a. Eagles lodge
11. Follet Building
12. Holohan-Mckinley Building
13. Wallace Corner/Hotel
14. Arment Building
15. Civic(Tabor) Building
16. Bi-Metallic Building
17. Ryan Hotel
18. Barnard Studio
19. Wallace City Hall
20. Gyde Taylor Building
21. Shoshone County Courthouse
22. Hale Building
23. Otterson Building
24. Coeur d'Alene Hardware
25. Heller Building
26. Stevens Building
27. Masonic Hall & Temple
28. Howes and King Building
29. Manheim Building
30. Rossi Insurance Building
31. 1st National Bank Building
32. The Idaho Building
33. Gearon Building
34. DeLashmutt Building
35. White & Bender Building
36. Aulbach Building
37. Finch Building
38. The Herrington Hotel
39. Elks Lodge
40. Wallace Post Office
41. Shoshone Building
42. North Idaho Telephone Building
✗43. Wallace Dist. Mining Museum

42 Woods & Keats Grocery

Walk Wallace Downtown Tour
Sponsored by Historic Wallace Preservation Society, Inc.
www.historic-wallace.org



43. St. Alphonsus Catholic Church
44. 101 Pine Street
45. 221 Pine Street Methodist
46. United Methodist Church
47. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
48. United Church of Christ, Congregational
49. 301 Cedar Street
50. 304 Cedar Street
51. 225 Cedar Street
52. 221 Cedar Street
53. 221 Cedar Street
54. 218 Cedar Street
55. 114 Cedar Street
56. 125 Cedar Street
57. 121 Cedar Street
58. 107 Cedar Street
59. 102 and 106 Cedar Street
60. 406 First Street
61. 504 First Street
62. 21 Bank Street
63. 411 Bank Street
64. 412 Bank Street

Walk Wallace Residential Tour
Sponsored by Historic Wallace Preservation Society, Inc.

Wallace School Early Days

The excellent school facilities at present enjoyed by Wallace were developed from humble and primitive origin. In the fall of 1887 Wallace had progressed to the point where it could furnish its children with their first school. Fifteen children were expected to attend the first session of which a Miss May Peterson of Portland had been hired to teach for\three-month term. She had several years of experience on the coast and came well recommended. The community had rented a building from E. G. Arment to serve as a school house. The school opened on Wednesday, October 19, 1887 with Miss May Peterson at the helm. Two days later the first teacher was asked to resign, which she did. — "Rumors have been afloat concerning the present teacher which are not calculated to raise her in the estimation of the public." No other explanation was offered by the press. A week later, a newspaper carried an announcement of the wedding of George Fitzgibbons and Miss May Peterson on October 27. Mrs. Hall then undertook the teaching duties and conducted the school term until January 27, 1888. This session of school incurred expenses in the amount of $364.30 for the teachers salary, house rent, wood and supplies. The Wallace Free Press called attention to the fact that $80 had been spent thus far for rent, and that it would not take long at that rate to pay for constructing a school house.

In March of 1890 the Wallace School had 46 children enrolled, but still only one teacher, Miss Annie Angel. There were other children in the town, but the accomodations for schooling were not sufficient, so some of them had to do without school. The school then was in a log cabin toward the westerly end of Bank Street. It was suggested again that a new school house be built, a location near Second and Pine.

Fund raising events began, which one was mentioned being on the 4th of July celebration of 1890— "The Strawberry and ice cream stands conducted by the ladies, netted nearly $100 for the new school house."

In June, 1892, the trustees purchased six lots on the northwest corner of Third and River streets, comprising an area of 100 x 150 feet. The price paid was $1,750. At the same time Prof. R. H. Wade was hired as Principal of the Wallace School at a salary of $125 per month. There were two teachers on his staff, Mrs. Mary Foley and Mamie Phillips, who were paid $75 per month. Construction of the new building was started immediately and the school house on West Bank was converted into a guard house to hold the union men who were arrested, this being during the "labor war."

By November 1892 a handsome brick building, two stories in height, surmounted by a tower of Moorish design was erected. School opened for another term. Miss Annie Angel took charge of the first kindergarten in the Coeur d'Alenes. Children from 3 to 7 years were admitted for 3 hours per day. It was held in a room in the new building. A number of 127 other children were enrolled for grades 1 through 10. From this institution, on May 17, 1895, was graduated the first class in the history of the Coeur d'Alenes. The exercises took place at the Methodist Church under the direction of Professor C. W. Vance. The graduates consisted of five young ladies who were, Myrta E. Howes, Nina Hogan, Luneti Worstell, Kate M. Hanley and Katie Baldwin. Each girl delivered a oration a the exercise of which each was printed in its entirety in the May 18, 1895 issue of the local newspaper, then the Coeur d'Alene Miner.

RIVER ST.

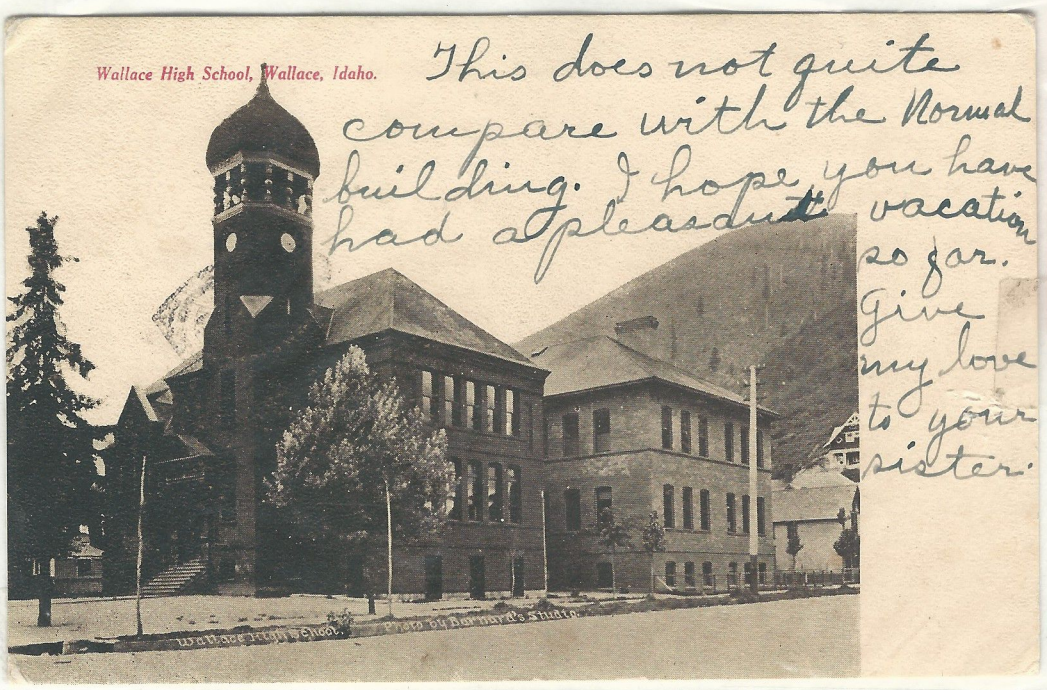
BS 296 (376-) Wallace -High School (01) 1915

1901

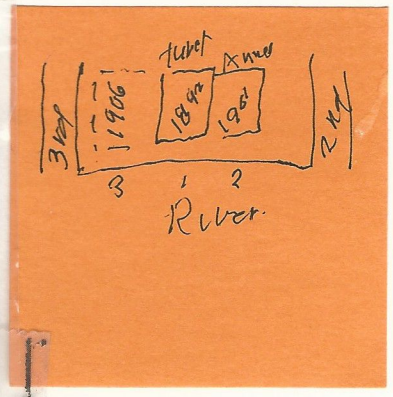
The Wallace Public School as it looked in 1902. The building with the Moorish tower was erected in 1892 and during the spring of 1901 an annex to the original ediface was built, somewhat larger, but of the same style or architecture and general design. It was the most attractive structure in the city of Wallace at that time.

FIRST GRADUATES

The first class to graduate from Wallace high school included Clifford Magnuson, George McKibben, Lester Brass, Evan Wickward, Oscar Tomsche, Thomas McKenna, Gladys Evans McLaughlin, Anita McCarthy Hoban, Peter McKenna, Mary Clark, Wesley Miller, Frank Lockhart, Monroe Murphy, Phhillip Pifer, Clarence Hibbard, Grace Larson, Lorena Herrying, Cora Wearne Dube, Gladys Sullivan and Edna Floodstum.



1902



Built in 1892, the original building included the iconic Moorish tower. The janitor slept in the building heated by wood powered steam. The building had indoor water but no electric lights. In 1901 the annex was added to the rear of the building. By December of 1908, another annex was added to front of the the building. The growth of the building across such a short time is indicative of the population growth that was occurring in Wallace during that time. The entire building was demolished in 1930 and was replaced by a grade school/junior high. Many local residents remember attending the newer building that replaced this building.

Log Cabin First School House

Editors Note: The following article was taken from the Wallace Press-Times December 16, 1923.

The city of Wallace was not always blessed with the fine school buildings that it now possesses. The first school started about 36 years ago in an uncomfortable log cabin that had formerly been used as a jail. (An appropriate place for a school in the estimate of many small children.) The school was hampered by many difficulties and disappointments. It was supported by only a few public-spirited citizens, the first teacher employed proved to be inefficient, there was a great scarcity of fuel, funds and other necessities for the school were lacking and an attempt was even made to burn the building.

The first temporary board of trustees was appointed by County Superintendent Hammell. It consisted of Robert Neill, as president; James Chisholm, secretary; and G. Scott Anderson (still a resident of Wallace), treasurer. This board was later formally elected by the voters.

The earliest school district organized in the locality included the territory now embracing Mullan and Burke, and extended to Osburn, having within its boundaries about 50 children of school age, 15 of whom resided in the vicinity of Wallace.

The new board of trustees took an intense interest in its worth and rented a log cabin about where Sutherland's very barn now stands and after many postponements school was finally opened on the 31st day of October, 1887, 13 pupils being in attendance. Mrs. Hull, of Delta, was placed in charge of the school when the first teacher proved undesirable. The first term of school lasted but three months, being dismissed in December on account of the severity of the weather and the distance most of the children had to go to get to the school.

Irving Anderson is the only person now in Wallace that attended this first school.

The total expenses of these three months of school amounted to about $364.30 which would just about correspond to the athletic expenses of the present school for one term.

The second term of school commenced July 2, 1888 and lasted six months. These sessions were held in another log cabin on Cedar Street, about a block from the present site. There were about twenty pupils attending.

From the very first there had been a desire for a school building owned by the district, but the taxes were inadequate to the expense of such an undertaking. Finally by subscription, a dance and an ice cream sale, enough money was raised to erect a small building (the dimensions were 20 by 30) at a cost of $800 on lots donated by O. B. Wallace.

It was a typical western school with two pupils to each homemade bench, a water pail in the corner, and heated by a wood stove. The school was forced to discontinue twice on account of lack of fuel.

Among those who attended the first school and still reside in Wallace are: Harley Worstell, Harvey Turner, John Boyd, Lewis Hanley, Gus Ellars, Mrs. A. J. Dunn, formerly Myrta Howes, Mrs. M. C. Adami, formerly Winnie McViarmid, and Mrs. Charles Keating, formerly Frances McViarmid.

The suggestion for a high school was made at the first county institute by a member of the Murray school board in 1891. The large increase in population and prosperity brought about the need for a larger school building so a bond issue was floated, the proceeds to go for the construction of a better building. The new structure was completed on November 12, 1892 with an enrollment of 101 pupils under the charge of two ladies along with Principal R. H. Wade of Iowa.

This school was the best school building in the northern part of Idaho, at that time. The structure still serves its original purpose as it now constitutes the central building of the present grade building.

The history of the Wallace High School begins in the fall of 1890, when the first freshman class was organized. The first graduating class was that of 1895. One of the first graduates, Mrs. A. J. Dunn, still resides in Wallace. She was also the first Wallace representative to enroll in the University of Idaho. Two years of mathematics alone served as the entrance requirements at the University at that time. The first person to receive a diploma for the four years' work was Charles A. Dunn in 1903.

As the number of students increased more sections were added to the building. In 1900 the west section of the present structure was added and in 1906 the east addition was built.

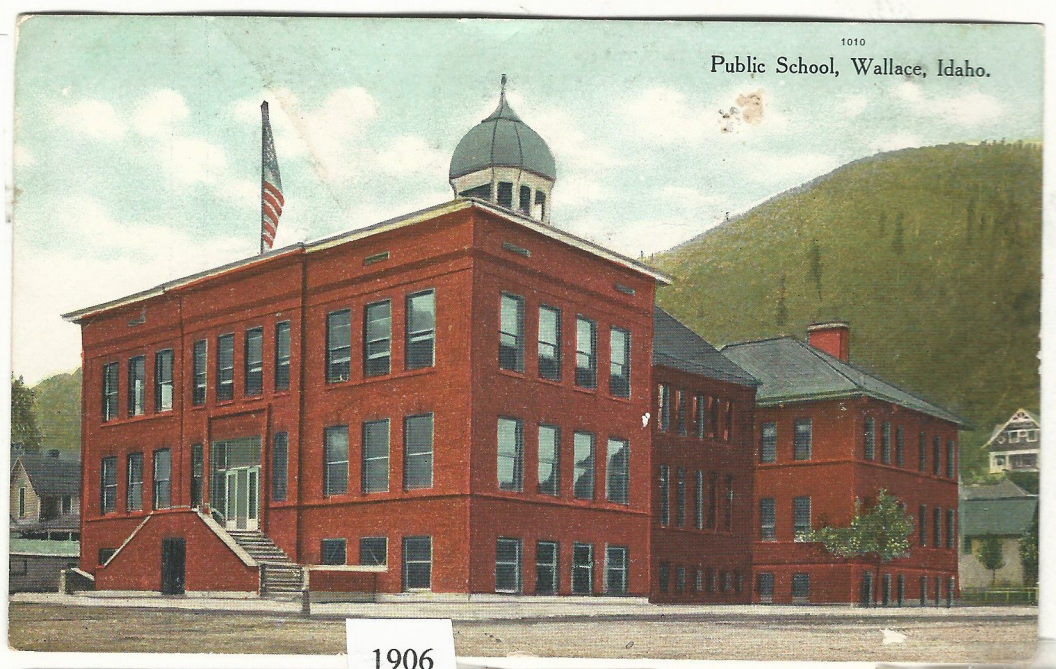
There were many difficulties to overcome in the erection of this structure. The most important of these was the site there being some trouble in finding a location on level ground that would at the same time be a suitable location. Such land sold at a very high price. The right plot of ground could not be secured so a piece of ground a hundred feet square just opposite the other building was chosen and in spite of the numerous difficulties a very fine building was erected.

These first classes were not lacking in athletics for in 1913 the Wallace High School was champion of northern Idaho in football, basketball and track. They were especially good in basketball beating Kellogg by a score of 74 to 10 and being defeated by the University of Idaho by a score of only 15 to 11. Indeed, for six consecutive years, Wallace held the championship in both basketball and track.

10

This picture is thought to have been taken about 70 years ago. It portrays the public school that was built in 1903 with students standing in front. Due to the tremendous increase in population, this school was torn down and replaced with a new public school in 1907. That school was used until 1959, when the present day grade school was built. Both schools built previous to 1959 were located in the same place as grade school does today. — Photo courtesy of Laura Wheatley.

BS X 229 ((375-8) Wallace High School (01) - 1909



1906

T - 48 - 01 High School and Grade School, 1946 - 1950

Wallace's first school was rustic

First classes began in 1887

By WENDELL BRAINARD
Staff writer

Editor's Note: With the All-Class reunions of Wallace High School and Academy under way, a history of the first school in Wallace is in order. The Wa-Hi Booster of 1930 carried a story written by Ruth Pearson, who said she interviewed Mrs. E.C. Green, John Boyd, Irving Anderson, G.W. Cleavinger, and Mrs. A.J. Dunn to gain the historical information on the earliest school. Excerpts from that story appear herewith:

Almost every town in the United States in 1887 was devoting much of its time and attention to the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, but Wallace, Idaho, was one exception. In that year this rapidly growing mining town was confronted with the important problem of educating the young people of the coomunity, so the problems of the Constitution were temporarily forgotten, and plans were made for opening the first Wallace school in the fall of 1887.

In August, 1887, County Superintendent Hammell made plans for a school to be established here in Wallace, and appointed a temporary board of trustees. The president of this board was Robert Neill; secretary, James Chisholm; and treasurer, Scott Anderson.

At nine o'clock on the morning of October 31, 1887, a young woman stood in the doorway of a small log cabin — the first school in Wallace — and rang a small hand-bell to summon to their classes the wide-eyed youngsters gathered outside. In answer to the teacher's summons, 13 children, ranging in ages from 6 to 12 years and about an equal number of boys and girls, walked slowly into the school room.

All plans for the evening's Halloween celebration were forgotten for awhile, because the students came to realize, that after several postponements, school had really started, and they were setting out on a new adventure. Some of the older students became interested in weaving fantastic, superstitious stories of what evil was to come to starting school for the first time on Halloween and with 13 pupils.

That first school very safely survived the mischievous acts of the Hallowe'en pranksters, and the next morining Wallace's house of learning appeared the same as it had the day before. The building was a very simple log cabin, about 12x16 feet. situated on Pine Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, about where Sutherland's Garage later stood.

The furnishings of the school consisted of a large, simple desk and stool for the teacher, and handmade unpainted benches and desks for the students. Three children sat on each bench.

While no noises of huge locomotives rebounded to break the silence of that schoolroom, that silence was often interrupted by explosions made by the gunpowder which was used to clear Wallace of stumps during the early settlemnt of the town.

The first school term lasted only three months, as classes were dismissed in December to await better weather conditions; and it was only under the greatest difficulties that the Wallace public school was kept in existence.

Although tax supported, the school was hampered by a lack of funds, lack of fuel and other necessities, and the board was quite disappointed by the inefficiency of the first teacher employed. The total expense for the three months of that first school term was $364.30.

On July 2, 1888, the second school term commenced in a new building on the corner of Third and Cedar Streets. Only about 20 pupils attended this school. In December of the same year the term came to a close, as the townspeople were so uncomfortably lodged in log houses and it was difficult for some of the students to reach the school from their homes during the bad weather.

From the closing of the second school until the summer of 1889, the townspeople sponsored dances, and ice cream socials to raise enough money to construct a new school.

To this fund was added private subscriptions; and in 1889, at the cost of $800, a school was built on Cedsar Street between Second and Third Streets, on lots donated by the son of the founder of the city.

From 1890 until November 12, 1892, school was held in a frame structure erected by the trustees in the corner of Bank and Second Streets. This building really indicated progress for two teachers were employed, and a superintendent, C.W. Vance, was placed in charge, although he did no teaching.

This 4th school was subsequently converted into a residence by S.S. Gundlach when a bond issue was floated to build, at that time, the finest school building in northern Idaho. The structurewas erected in 1892 at Third and River Streets at a cost of $10,210, plus $1750 for the land.

School was opened in this fifth schoolhouse on Nov. 12, 1892. While the enrollment in the Wallace school had been small for the first few years, with the opening of the new school the attendance swelled to 101 pupils.

During the first County Teachers' Institue held May 27-30,1891, a member of the Murray school board suggested a high school for the county and Wallace was decided upon as the location for this building.

So, two years later, the first freshman class was formed, and the history of Wallace High School began. Most of the early faculty members were men, and C.W. Vance was made superintendent of both grade and high school.

In 1895, the first graduation exercises were held, the members of the class being five girls. Two of these graduates enrolled at the U. of Idaho at Moscow, the only university requirement at that time being two years of mathematics.

The graduates always dressed in formal attire at commencement, except in 1905 and 1906, when, under the superintendency of J.W. Daniels, the boys wore grey military uniforms, and the girls, simple dress-frocks. In 1926 caps and gowns were donned for the first time.

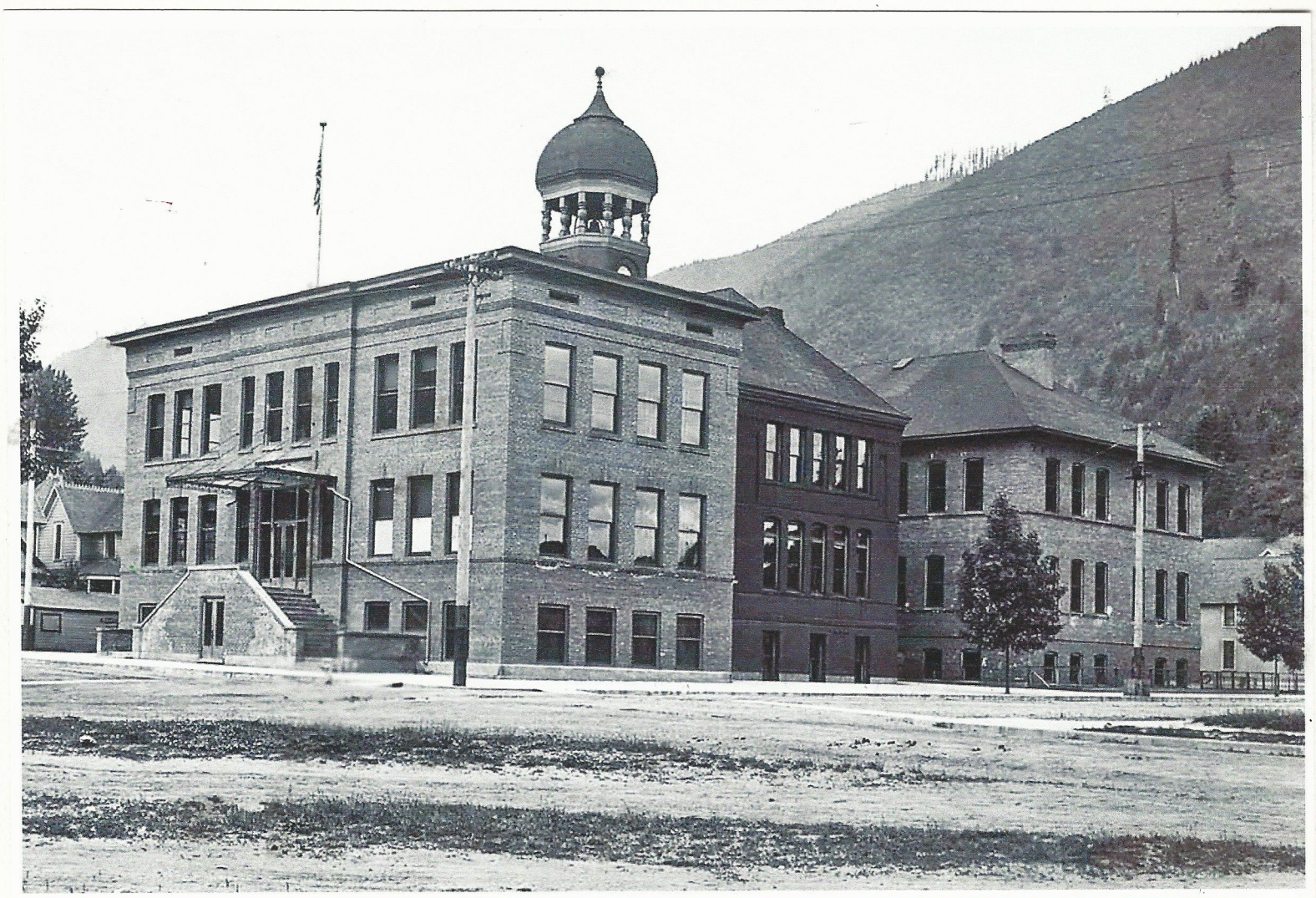
Charles Dunn was the first student to receive a diploma for four years of high school work and he was also the only graduate in 1897. No classes were graduated in 1899, 1902, and 1904, because the students from these classes never completed their senior year of high school work.

Though Wallace was virtually wiped out by the 1910 fire, the school building survived that disaster and remained until 1930, when a three-story unit was erected in its place. The construction of this building at a cost of $155,000, plus $10,000 for modern equipment, really brought Wallace schools to the top flight.

For the first time, manual training and home economics courses, which had not been taught since World War I, were offered in class rooms complete with all of the latest equipment. A nurse's office was provided and adequately furnished to care for the health needs of the students.

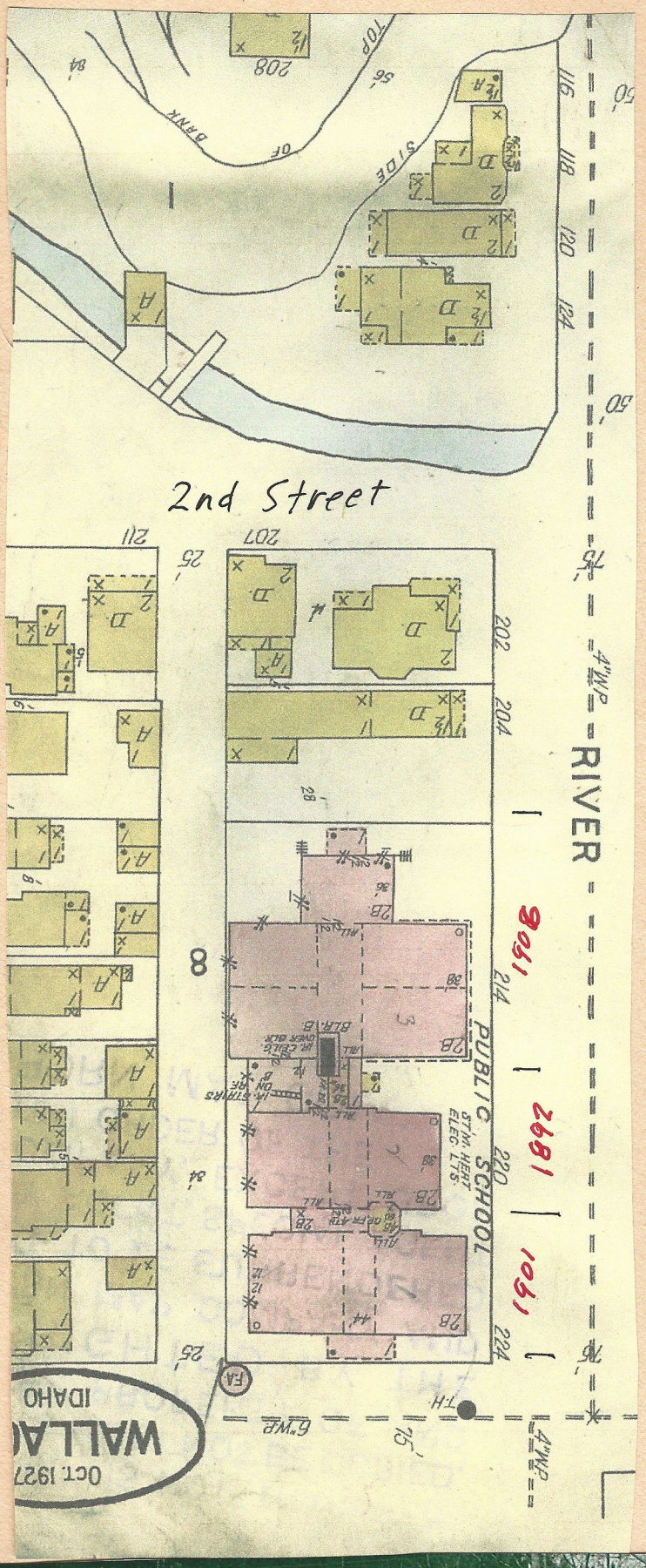
The music department was expanded to provide junior and senior band and orchestra work as well as chorus.

After reviewing an eventful school history of 50 years, it makes one feel that the superstitious prophecy made by the very first students has not been fulfilled.



BS X228 (376-1)Wallace High School (01) - 1910

(3 buildings) 3.17.05



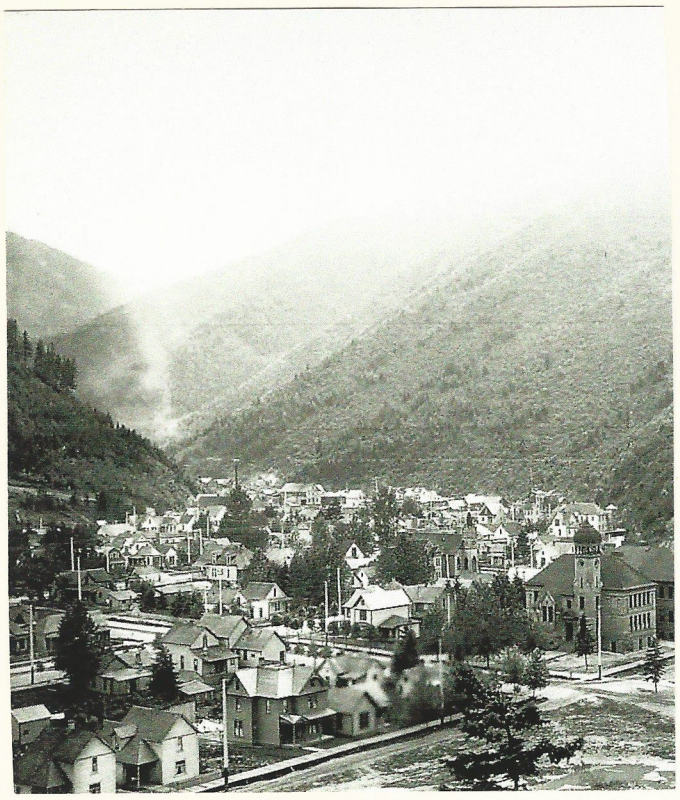
BS 474 ((346-6) Wallace (01) - Ballfield & 3rd Street – 1903 3rd.

BS 426a (343-1) Wallace (09) – Bleachers – 1914 4th

5th 4th

BS X656a (333-8) Wallace (02) -BalLfield & 4th Street – 1904

12



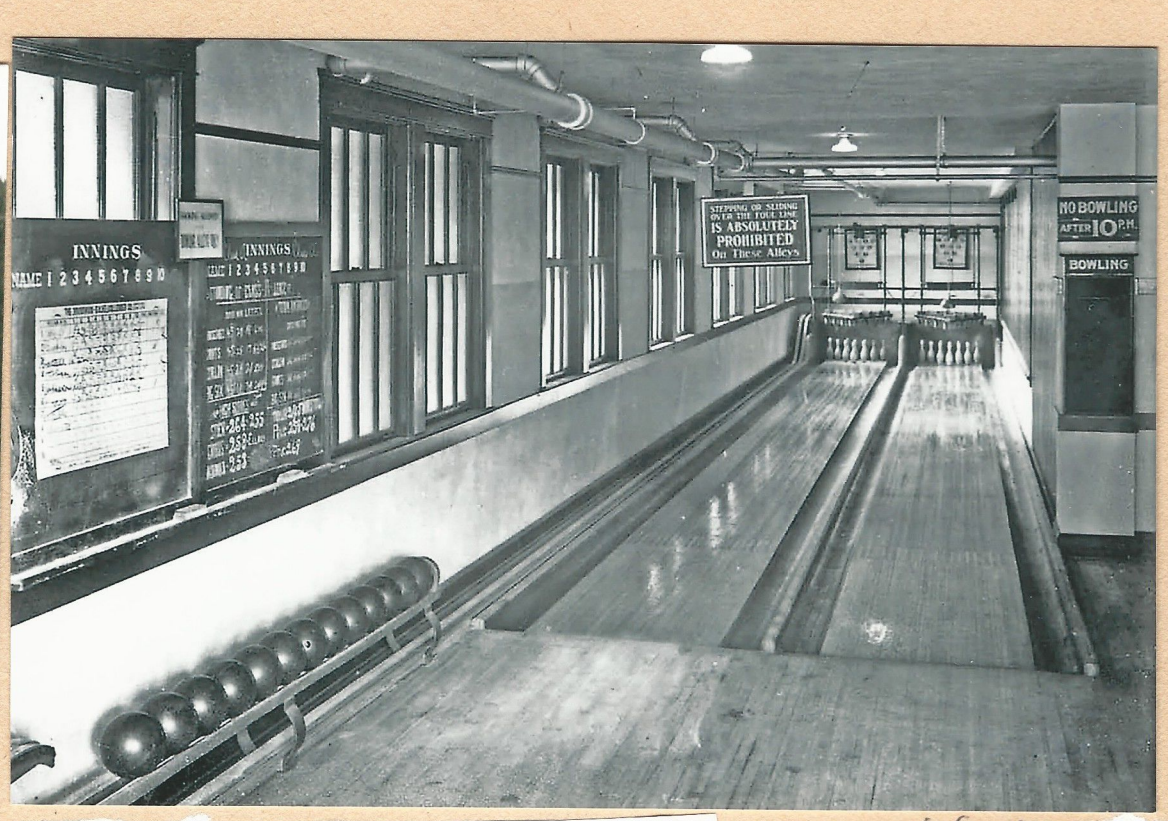
bs WAS before hs

b.

BS X374 (349-10) Wallace – Wallace Schools (02) - 1917

T 25-9 1925-27

1925 - 27



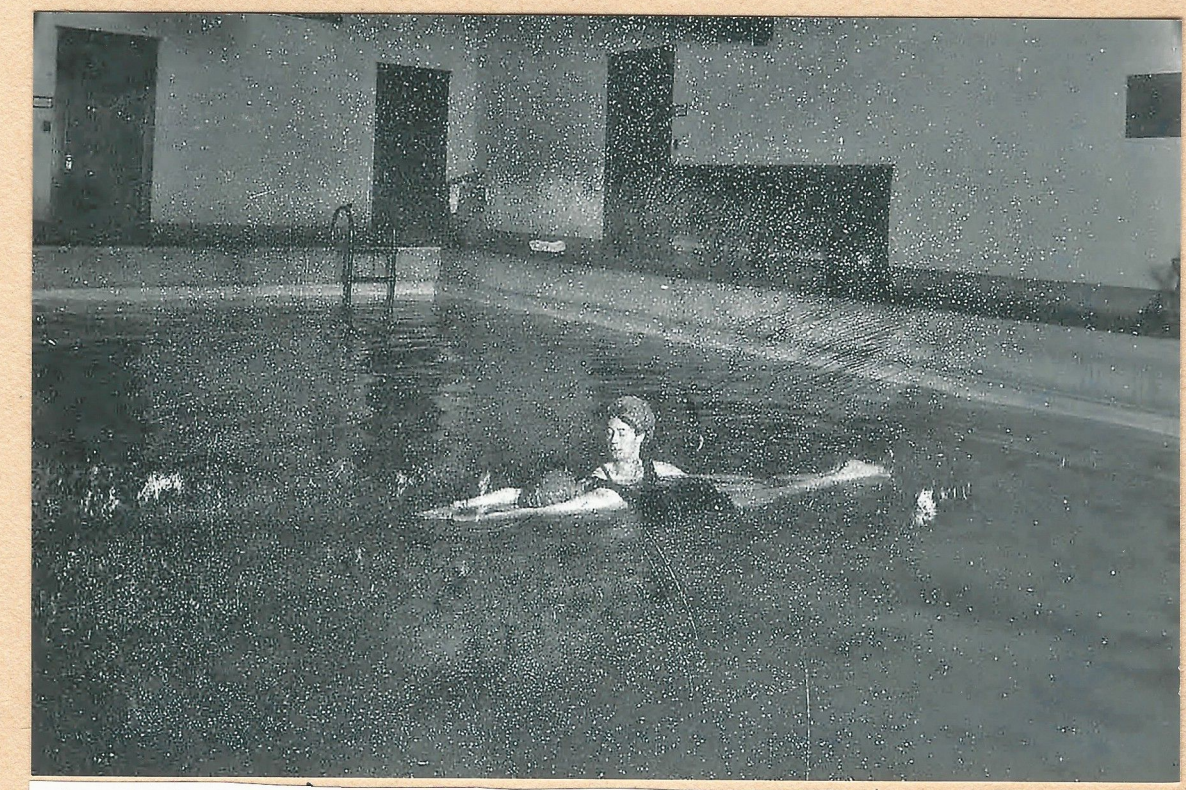
BS X297 (376-4) Bowling Alleys before 1916

before 1916

T - 6 1 Wallace High School Boiler, 16 Oct., 1936

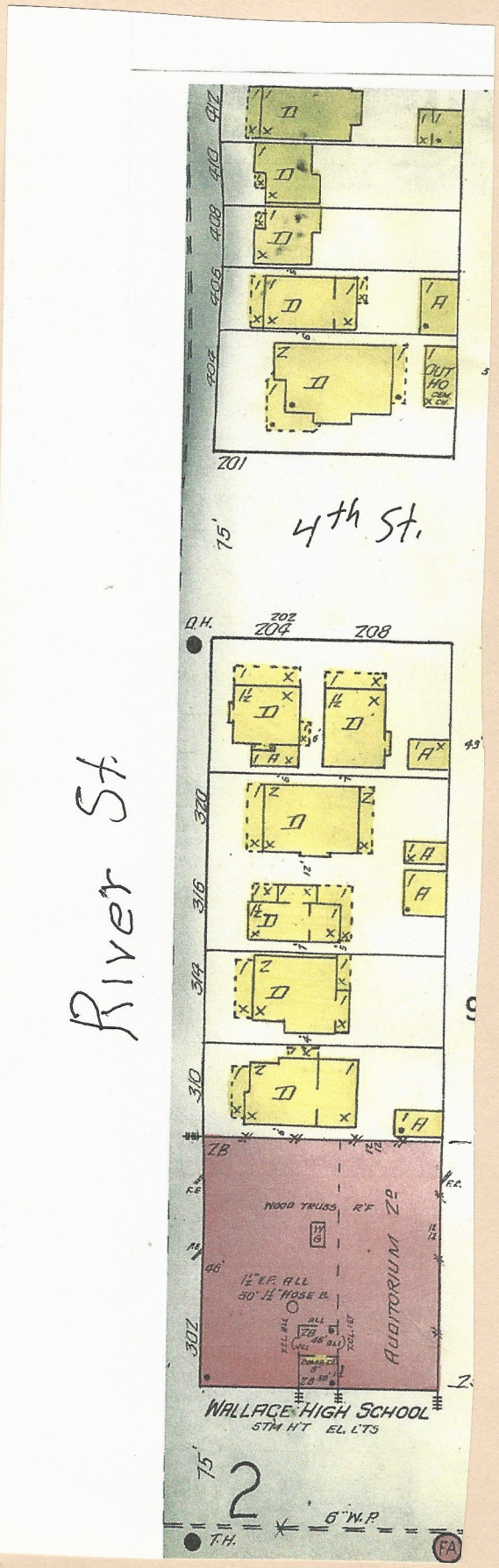
BS X098 (376-5 WHS Gyn 1915

WHS Gym 1915



BS X231b (376-7) Swimming Poo l(Old Boxing Room)

WHS



BS X231 (376-60 Wallace High School Pool

65 1910

T48-1

1946-1950

3rd St.

T - 48 - 01 Elevated Photo – City and Schools, 1946 – 1950

BS X725

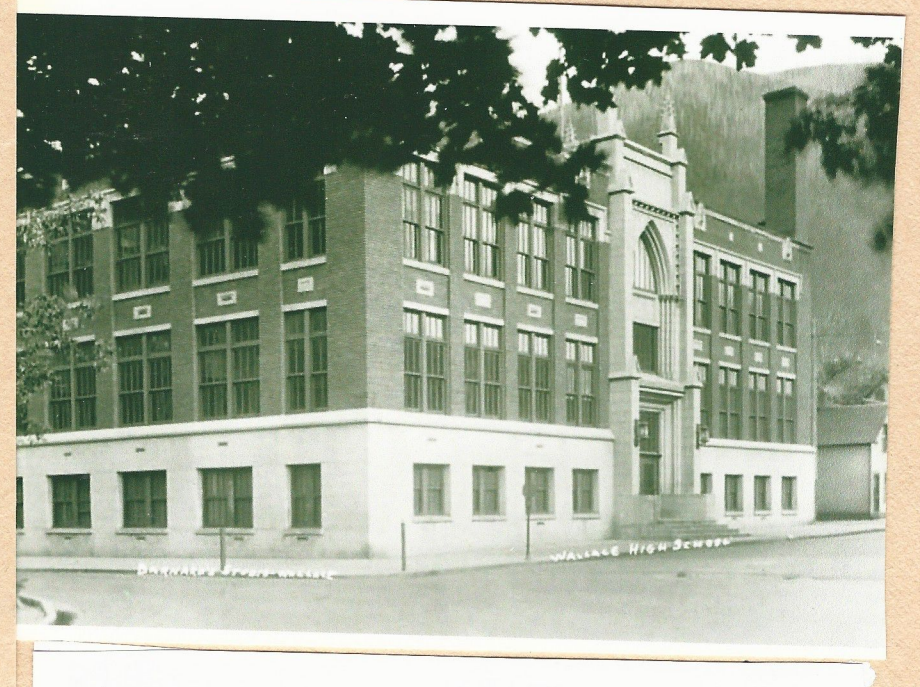
Hand drilling at Wallace Park

BS B401-2 (163-6) High School in Wallace (2) 1959

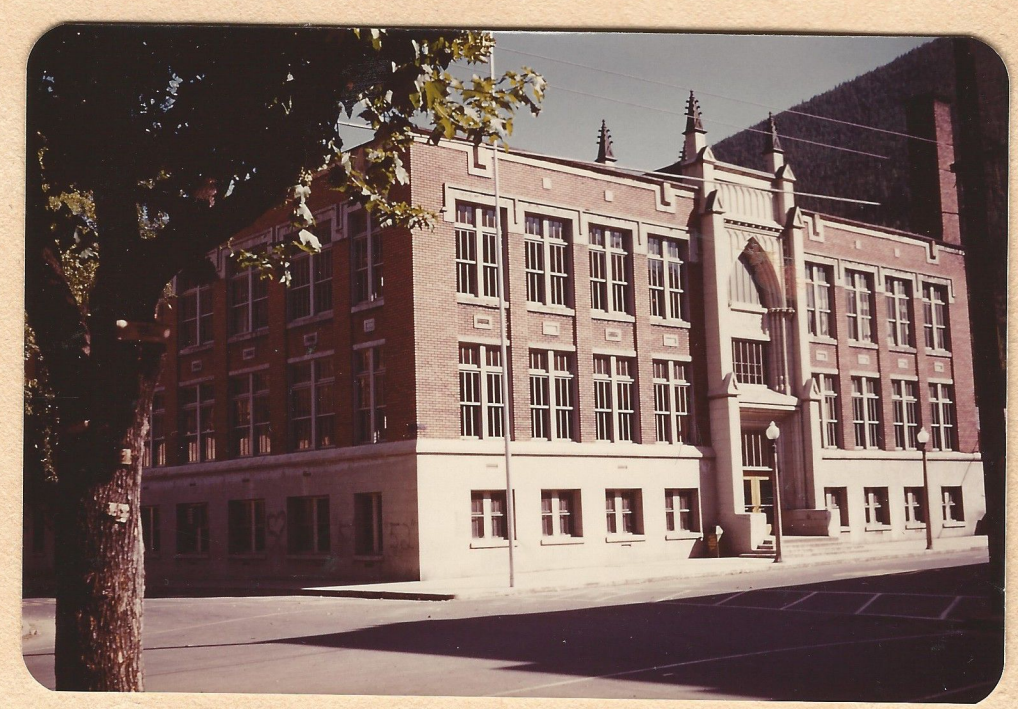
(1915-) VO

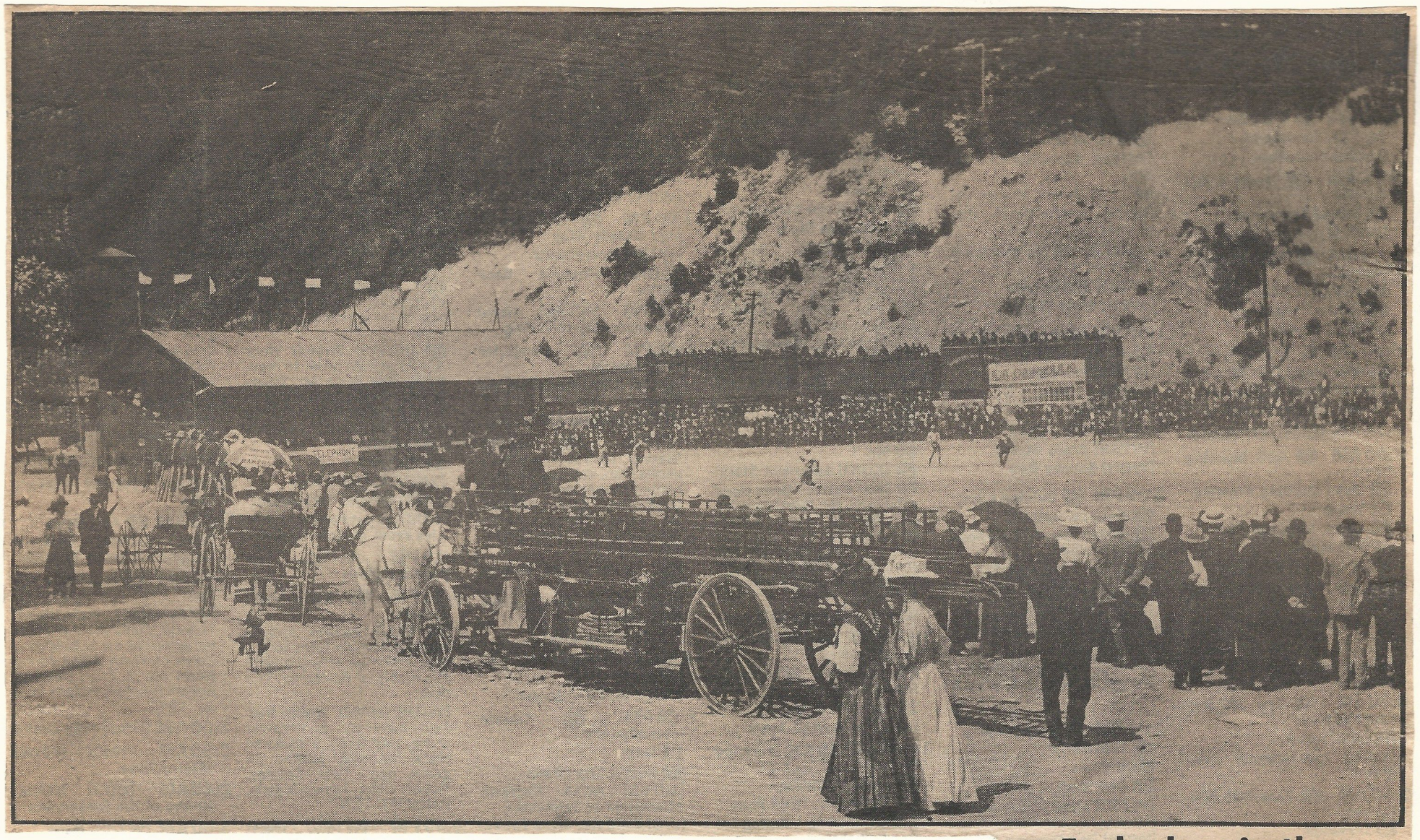
BS B379-3 Fire Escape freom Study Hall – Church House -3rd St,

BS B154 (147-2) Grade School 1920



BS B95 (163-2) High School (01) 6/1/25





Early days in the mining district

The scene above, a baseball game in Wallace in 1907, likes like Abner Doubleday could be in the bleachers singing "Take Me Out to the Ball Game." The bleachers, from behind first base to behind third base, are packed for this game, proving its popularity at the time. The crowd even extended to the tops of the railroad box cars across the river. This scene is at the same site as the school playground in Wallace. Wallace High School would be to the right and the elementary school would be in the bottom left corner. Note the horse-drawn fire wagon on hand for emergencies, or at least to provide a non-obstructed view of the game for the wagon's riders. Also note the long dresses and hats and the youngster on the tricycle. The photo even caught a baserunner on his way to first base. The scoreboard shows the visiting team was ahead 2-1 in the top of the fifth inning, with the Wallace team in the field. This remarkable photo was loaned by Bill Mullen of Silverton.

Up in Wallace, the paper said there was a "most uncommon occurrence" for a Masonic gathering to be broken up by the long arm of the law as was the meeting of Shoshone Lodge. Chief of Police Victor Langley went up to the lodge room and informed the Tyler at the door that the edict had gone forth and that the Masons, along with other fraternal organizations, could meet no more until the smallpox scare was over. The Masons engaged in conferring the third degree upon a fellow member and were ordered to stop in the middle of the ceremony.

3-14-07

Raised from the dead

Man reads his own obit

Like Mark Twain, who said reports of his death were greatly exaggerated, it is not often that a man reads his own obituary, but that was what happened back in May 1907, to A. L. Schofield, a pioneer prospector in the local district.

According to The Idaho Press, the Northwest Minings News published in Spokane had pubished the obituary notices as follows:

"A.L. Schofield, a well-respected old-timer of the Coeur d'Alenes has also joined the great majority. Mr. Schofiled and his estimable wife lived for a long time at Murray. A lucky investment in the Mammoth mine on Canyon Creek at the time when that property was a prospect placed Mr. Schofield beyond the reach of want, and his last years were spent in California, where the grim reaper found him."

The Idaho Press then picked up the story as follows:

"Today Mr. Schofield walked into The Press office alive and hearty and showed the paper with the notice on it. He said that when he arrived in Spokane the other day from Los Angeles that Kennedy J. Hanley and a few more of his old friends thought they were looking at a ghost when they met him, but he soon convinced them that he was live flesh and blood and had not yet departed to the spirit world.

"Mr. Schofield is one of the first men who ever came to the Coeur d'Alenes, settling in Murray among the earliest settlers. He afterwards moved to Wallace where he acquired the grounds on which now stands the White & Bender Building. Mrs. Schofield, who is with him on his visit to Wallace, used to run a dry goods store in the building then on the ground and only lately sold out to White & Bender her interest in the ground and building Mr. and Ms. Schofield intend to stay for a while in Wallace renewing old acquaintances."

Another case of exaggerated reports of his death occurred that same year in December, The Warnder News relating the story as follows:

"Dem feller wat says I'd dead enough for to be buried already had just petter come to my gabin on Pig crick and eat some of my fine deer steaks, and see if I'm dead," was the way William Sparanberg, otherwise known as "Bismarck," replied to the rumors, reports and printed statements to the effect that he had been found dead in his comfortable cabin on the West Fork of Big Creek.

'Bismarck' enjoyed the joke hugely and laughed heartily over the discomfiture of his friends and sent in the word to have a treat on him, as he was the liveliest corpse ever found around in the Coeur d'Alenes.

"Mr. Sparanberg is well and has a stock of provisions which, with the deer meat he has secured, will make him hunger proof for the winter, and he says he will do a lot of development work on his claims next summer if his present strength holds out."

18

1907

Pg 83-b05-f50-001-006

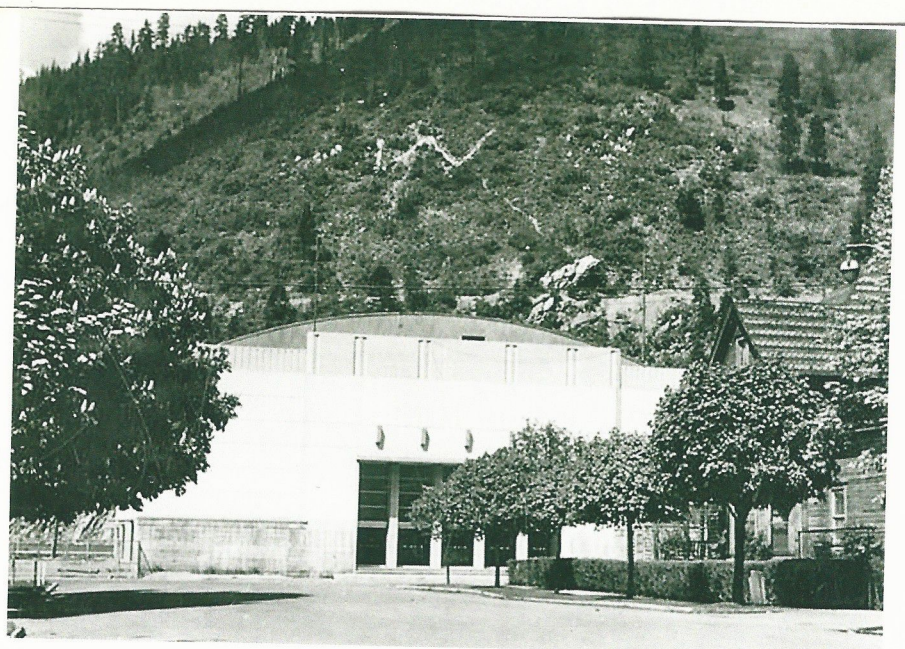
Pg 83-b05-f46-017-024

WO-S-WHS&GS (M) M

1950

REMEMBER WHEN??? Wouldn't it be wonderful if Wallace could boast of a beautiful park like this again. The date of this picture is estimated to be around 1905. In old copies of the papers the city park is mentioned in issues dating back to 1901 as being the most up to date and finest park in the northwest for a city of this size. At most of the city council meetings mentioned a report was always given on the repair and maintenance given to the park. Holidays such as the fourth of July, Memorial Day and Labor day were always centered in the park. Band concerts were scheduled for every week end during permissable weather. Play ground equipment for children was also mentioned in the 1901 papers as well as the ball park bleachers. In one issue dated prior to the 4th of July celebration in 1901 it mentioned where the bleachers were reserved for women and children only. This picture is a reproduction of a postal card courtesy of the Museum.

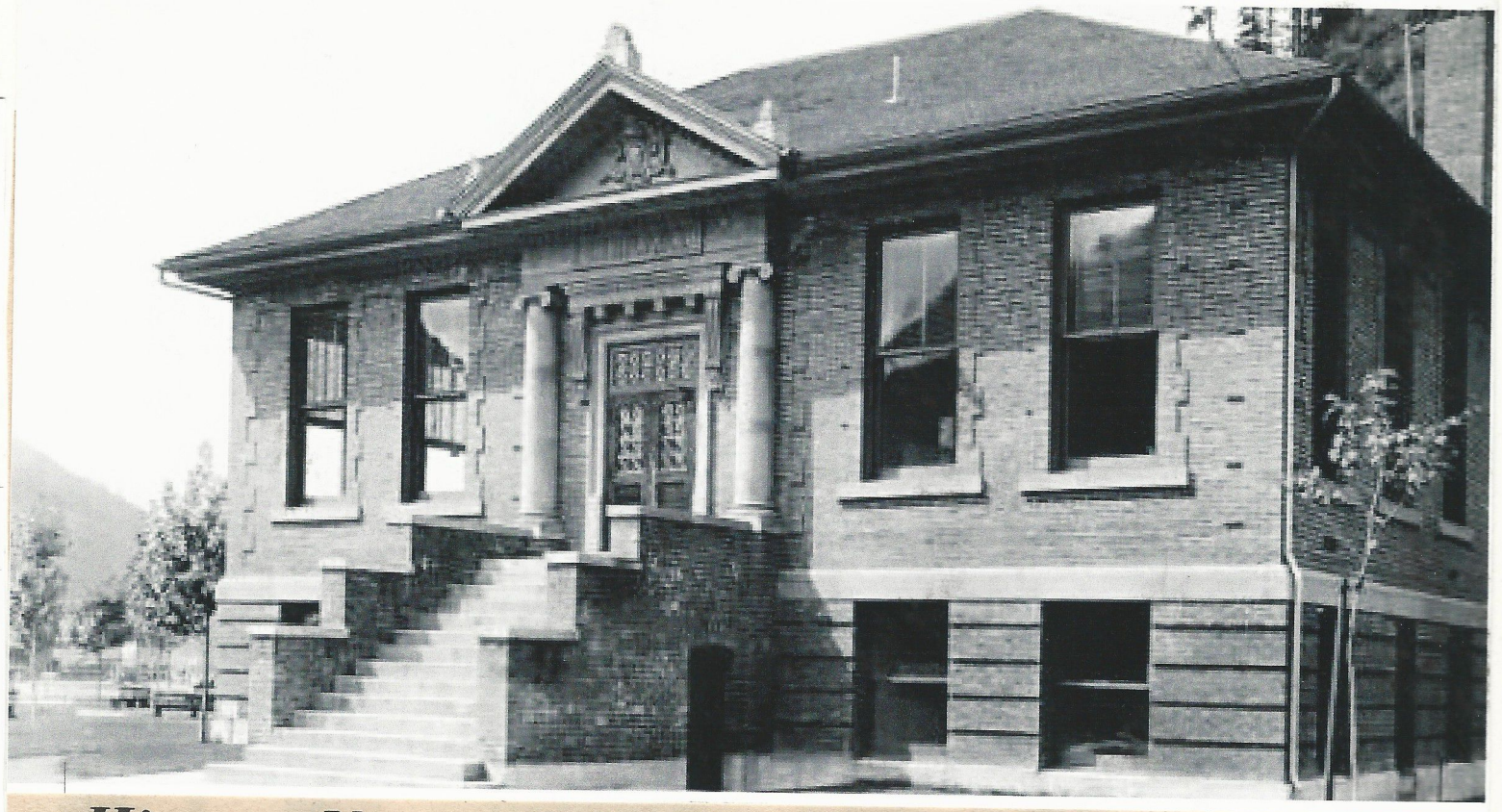
WS-Rur-W-20pk
NP



BS B425 Civic Autotorium

20

BS X 280 (365-8) Wallace Library (02) 1912



History Notes of the Public Library

In December, 1902, the Wallace Public Library opened it's doors to the public, being located near the corner of Sixth and Bank streets. Credit for the foundation and success of this institution were due to the efforts of Rev. J. B. Orr, pastor of the Congregational Church. At its inception he paid the first month's rent which was $30. On going to a coal dealer he was informed that the dealers in the city would undertake to heat the building gratuitiously. This it was with the electric light company, and Mayor Connor's suggestion that Mr., Orr apply for aid in paying the rent met with a cheerful response from the city council. Contributions of books flowed in, Mr. Orr taking the initiative with a liberal donation of volumes, and he was followed by the Espicopalians, who placed a generous addition in the library. No fees were charged for the use of books. Two committees assisted in this commendable work, the male members being representatives of fraternal societies in the city; George Warren, Masons; Otto Freeman, Odd Fellows; William Wourms, Woodmen of the World, Al Crawford, Knights of Pythias, J. R. Soveriegn, Eagles, William Stoehl, Socialists, Robert A. Marshall, Order of Washington, William Adamie, Shoshone Club. The ladies' committee comprised of Mr. W. W. Wood, chairman; Mrs. A. R. Carpenter, treasurer; Miss Carrie Sovereign, Mrs. Harry Wood, Mrs. R. E. Seysler, Miss C. M. Hathaway, Miss Mamie Turner, Miss Agnes Sutherland. The library contained over 1,000 volumns at that time.

Around 1906 the people of Wallace decided they needed a larger and better library. It was through Carnegie Funds that the library was built but the furnishings and book collection were supplied by city appropriation and gifts from individuals and organizations. Construction of the new building started in August of 1910, the same time that the easterly portion of Wallace laid in ashes after the devestation of the '1910 fire'. The building was officially opened to the public on October 23, 1911. In the October 20 issue of the Press-Times an article stated that the library would move into its new home and would be closed for three days to make the move. The removal of books and furniture was started on October 19 with overseer Strope and the citys' team and wagon hauling the books and such of the furniture that would be used in the new building.

The building had been completed earlier in the year but a long delay in delivery of the book stacks had caused the delay of the opening of the new building.

The library and reading rooms occupied a suite of three rooms on the main floor. In the basement one apartment had been fitted up for the permanent ore display, while the other would be used jointly by the city council, the board of trade and the Wallace Study Club. The library board consisted of Mrs. Angus Sutherland, Pres., Mrs. D. C. McKissick, Sec., C. E. Clark, Treas., Hugh Toole and A. H. Featherstone, the latter being representatives of the city council. Mrs. Addie Carpenter was librarian.

The library still stands today with Mrs. Robert Walls as librarian. Much of the same furniture that was moved into the building over 61 years ago is still being used. Being located so near the schools, the library has provided students for years not only in the literary field but the basement has provided the space for the Youth Center for entertainment the past several years.

"History is the short trudge from Adam to atom." (Paul Valery)

Wallace Library History Recalled

MAIDELL CLEMETS
JOURNAL
Wallace Library, 1902

In December 1902, the Wallace Public Library, near the corner of Sixth and Bank St., was opened with pleasing social demonstrations. To the efforts of Rev. Orr, Pastor of the Congregational Church, the foundation and success of this institution are due, and he at present donates his service as librarian.

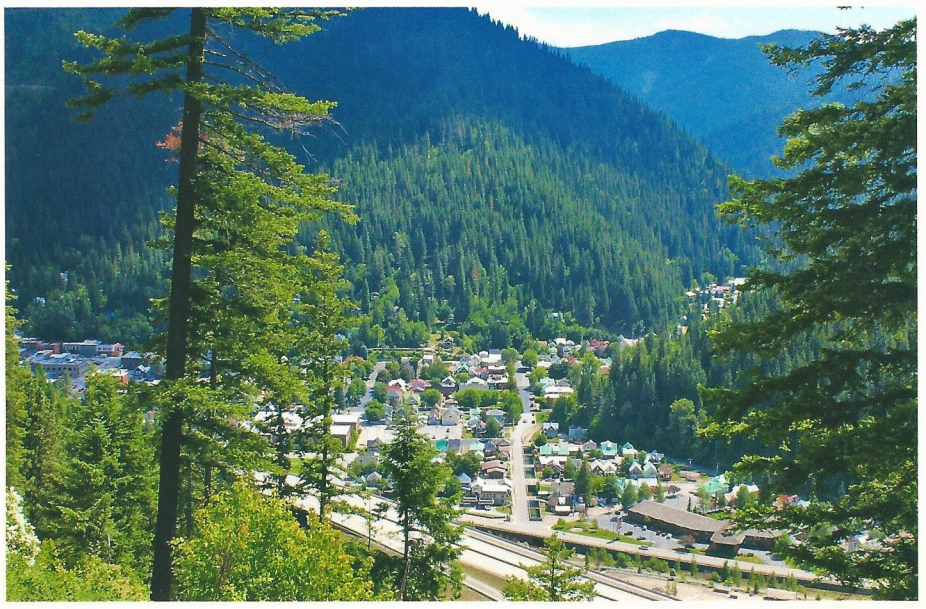
At the inception, he paid the first month's rent ($30). On going to the coal dealers in the City he was informed that the dealers would undertake to heat the building gratuitously. Thus it was with the electric light company and Mayor Conner's suggestion that Mr. Orr applied for aid in paying rent, met with a cheerful response from City Council.

Contributions of books flowed in, Mr. Orr taking the initiative with liberal donations of volumes. He was followed by the Episcopal Church, who placed a generous addition to the City Library.

A free traveling library is sent out from parent institutions. No fees are charged for use of books.

Two committees are assisting in this commendable work, one of them representatives of fraternal societies in the city: the Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Socialists, Order of Washington and Shoshone Club. There is also a Ladies' Committee, composed of six members: Mrs. W. Woods, Chairman; Mrs. A.R. Carpenter, Treasurer; Mr. Aynes Sutherland, Mrs. C.M. Hathaway, Miss Mamie Turner and Mrs. R.E. Syler. The library has now over 1,000 volumes and the patronage is rapidly increasing.

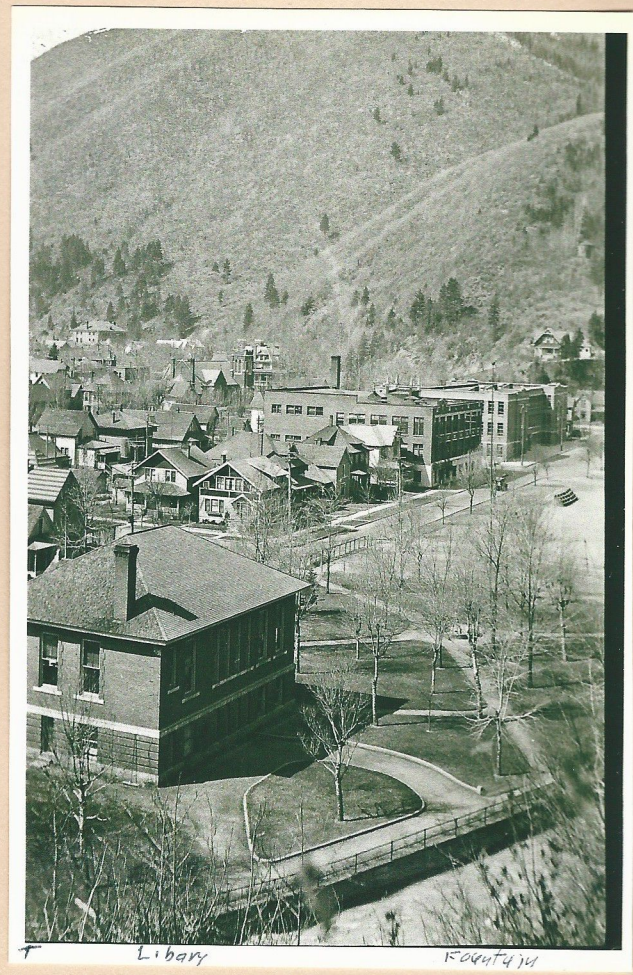
(References: Wardner News, Wallace Press.)



2nd St.

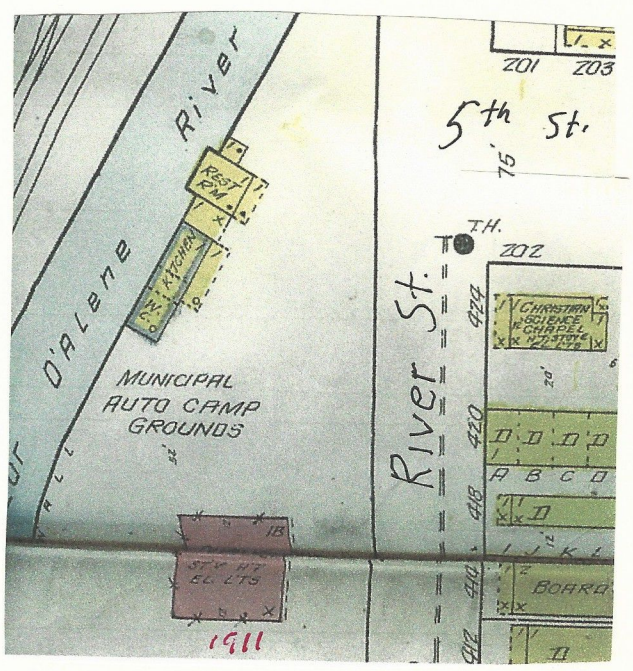
Tourist Camp
River St. - 3rd St.

T - 62 - 53 Wallace Library & Youth Center, 1 – 9- 1962



7. WALLACE CARNEGIE LIBRARY (1910-1911), RIVER AND FIFTH STREETS. Its Renaissance Neoclassic design is found as a template on many small town Carnegie libraries. It is a portico live bay brick building with a low-pitched roof. Note the three-inch thick heavy entry doors adorned with prismatic leaded glass reproduced from the original designs recaptured during the restoration of 1999. The structure received an Orchid Award from the Idaho State Historical Society in 2001.

6. CAPTAIN JOHN MULLAN STATUE. Captain Mullan engineered this route through the Bitterroot Mountains. Work on the military road began in 1859 and was finished in 1862. A path 25-feet wide was cut through the forest. Many bridges were built across the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. All of the work was done by horse and by hand. The hardest work was building the road across the Idaho Panhandle. The original highway was used for military purposes and, unlike many of the routes engineered from the east to the west, this road was started in Walla Walla, Wash., and ended at Fort Benton, Mont. The route was needed for military transportation and settlers' safety during the days of Indian trouble throughout the western United States. Shortly after construction, the road was washed away by a great flood, leaving the route only as a pack trail. However, by 1866, the Mullan Road had been reconstructed, and the route would play a principle role in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District's development.



BS X126 (366-70 Wallace Library (01) 1912

1912 •

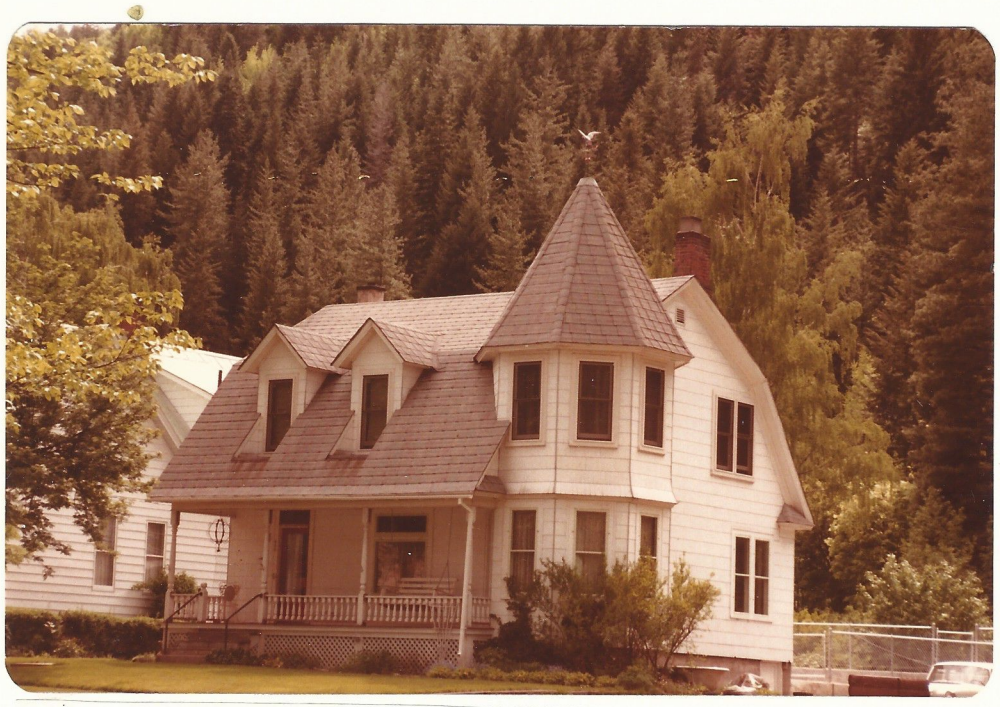
pg83-605.f46-617-002

T-33-39

1933

T - 33 - 39 Flooded City Park, 1933

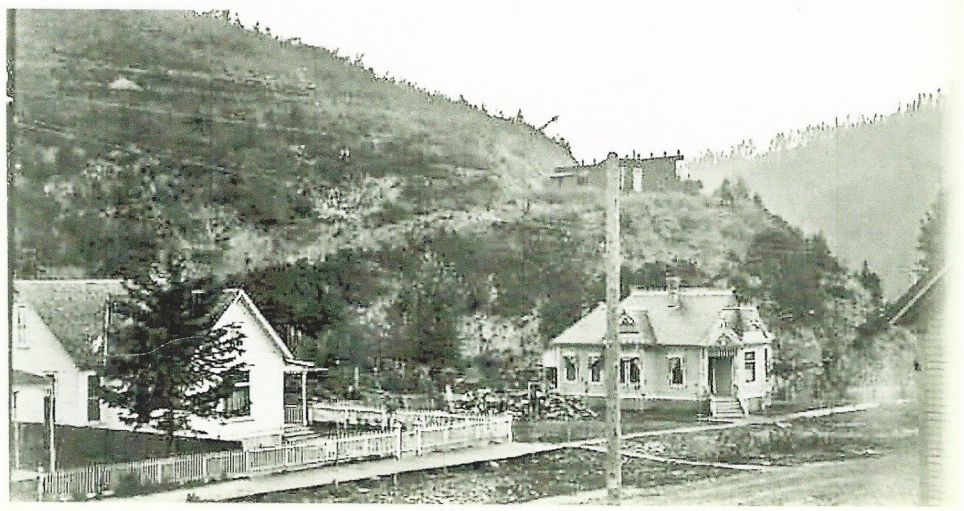
T - 41 - 36 Woman at Fountain - City Park, 1938 - 1943



60. 406 FIRST (1912). This is a two-and-a-half-story frame house with hipped roof, hipped front dormer, front bay windows and elements of American Colonial Revival style. It has the original siding leaded glass, and hardwood floors. A large porch across the front provides a suitable location for enjoying the Wallace Historic District on pleasant summer evenings.

44. 101 PINE (1906). High on the hill, above the other houses, a one-and-a-half-story gable front frame house with bungalow elements was built as a retirement home by Angus Sutherland who was Wallace Marshall in 1888. He owned a livery stable.

43. ST. ALPHONSUS CATHOLIC CHURCH (1926). Mass was originally celebrated for several years in Worstell Undertaking Parlor (in Worstell Building on Bank & Seventh streets). In 1888, the first secular priest came on a fairly regular schedule and it was through his foresight that the church purchased the property for the site of the present church in 1890. Funds were raised in 1895 for the original wood frame building. It was replaced in 1926 with the present Tudor Gothic structure shaped in the form of a cross and was dedicated. Virgil Kirkemo of Missoula, Mont., designed the new present church. It has red bricks with contrasting white terra cotta trim. Three pointed arches mark the front entry and the square corner belfry has a flat roof. The copper roof was added in 1984.



Site of Sutherland House then called Robbers' Roost. Three houses, two in front of hill, one on top of hill. Sidewalk and dirt road in front of house. September 1899. **Wallace Mining Museum**

hs Sutterland

BS B338-2 1947
(w 303)

BS B429-1

PINE ST.
West of 5th

BS B151-2 (75-6)

6/15/34

BS B163-1 (74-10)

6/15/34

BS B429-2

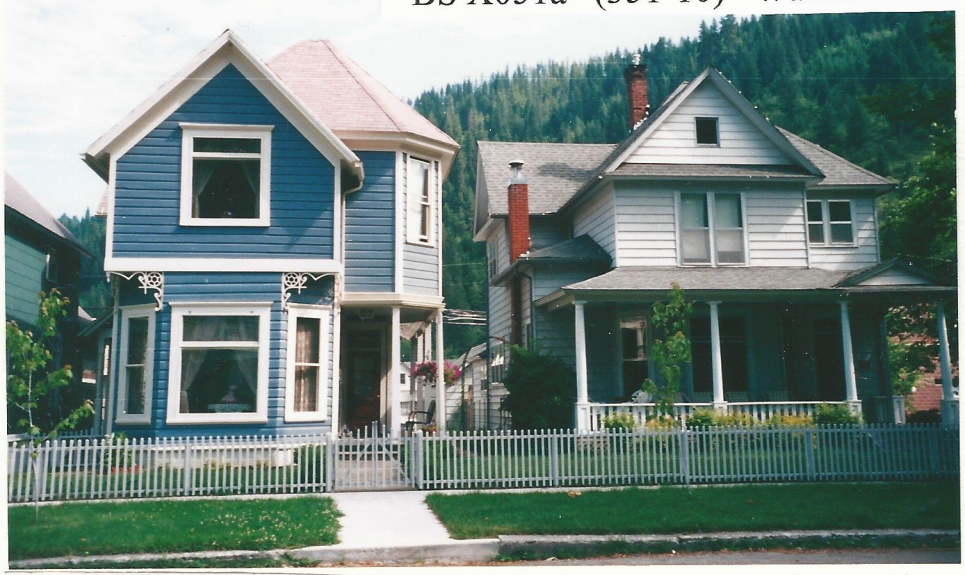
BS X742 (372-8)

1925

26

Left to right- Mr. T. N. Barnard with Nathan N., Enoch A., Mrs. T. N. Barnard, William, (sitting) Mrs. I. J. Whitney, (standing with bicycle) Marie Redum. (Standing in background) Unidentified.

BS X051a (351-10) Wallace -Barnard Residence (02) 1898

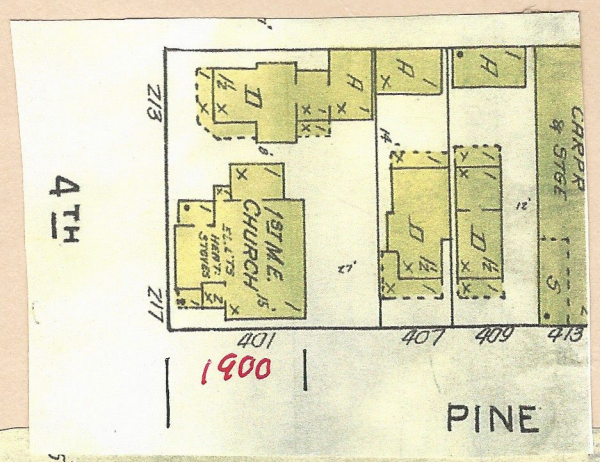


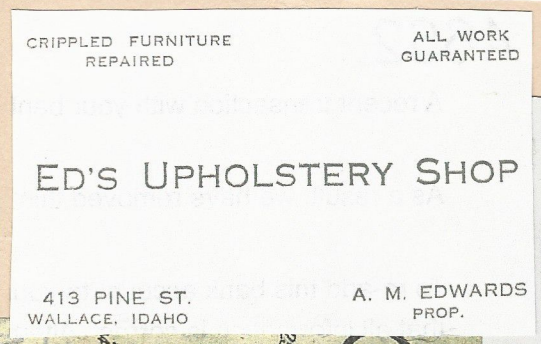
45. 221 PINE. This modest house was once owned by the Huttons of Hercules Mine fame. Guests in this home included the world-famous lawyer Clarence Darrow and William Borah, who would later become a U.S. senator. May Hutton, a suffragette, was this country's first female delegate to nominate a presidential candidate. This two-story frame house has a hip roof, inset porch and gabled ells at the front and side. A second-story bay window contains a photo of the Huttons. The house was restored in 2001.

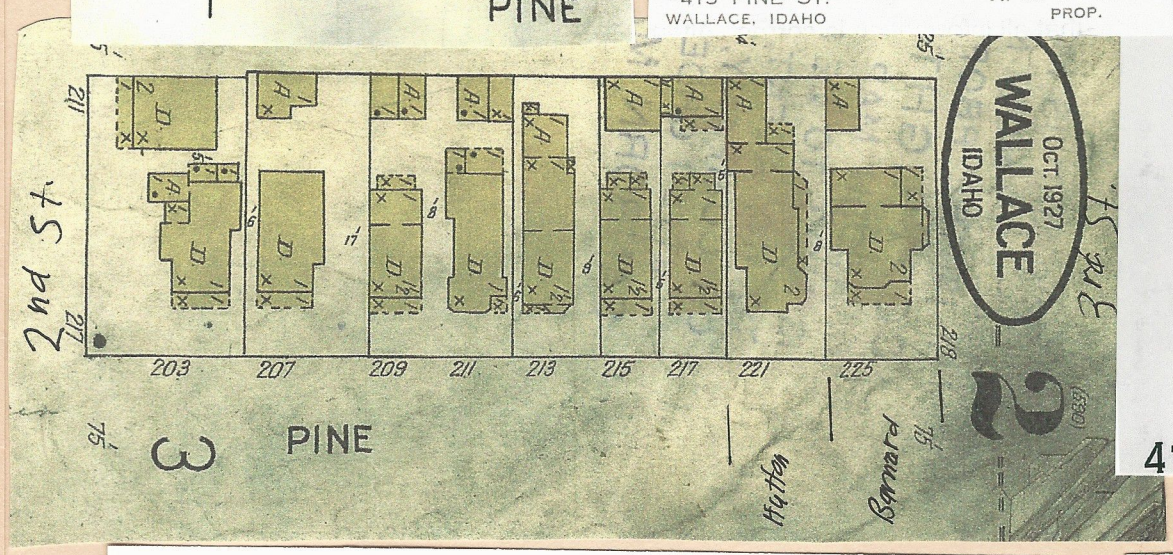
T. N. Barnard

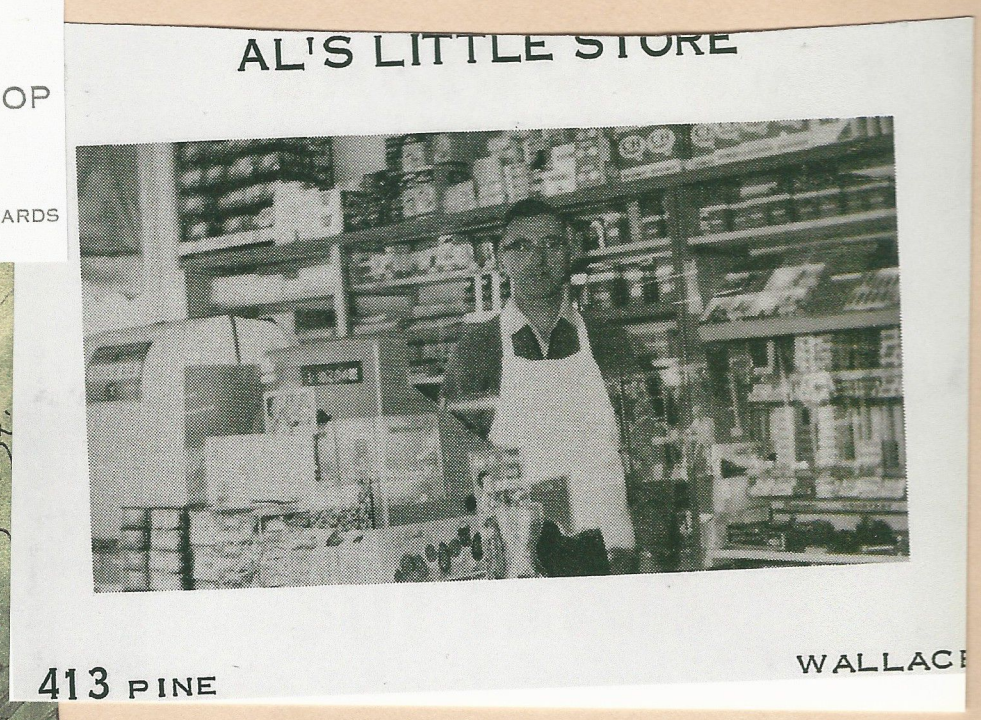
46. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1900). This is a frame church in the Gothic revival style with intersecting gabeer entrance and wooden belfry with multi-sided tower. Joshua Pannebaker was the contractor for the main building in 1900. The north end addition was built between 1907-1908 to house the pipe organ. Stained glass leaded windows were added in 1915 and a new entrance was added in 1930. The public is invited to attend services.

BS X052b (352-1) Wallace – Barnard Residence (01) 18981









BS-445-1 (2836) Pine St.

BS 445-1 (284-6) Pine Street

T - 35 - 28 Pine Street – In Snow, 1 – 13 -1935

1910 lifestyles offer contrasts

By Mike Green, editor

Comparison of life styles and living conditions in Wallace today is a "tremendous contrast" of that in 1910-1914, Henry L. Day, near life-time Wallace resident, recalls.

In that pre-war era, groceries were purchased from a combination of food, butcher and bakery stores; long distance transportation was accomplished chiefly by train and the refrigerators of the day were cooled by ice, Day recalls.

"A dollar really bought something in those days," Day said.

Day, who organized Day Mines, Inc., in 1947 and was its president for 25 years, spoke of the early life in Wallace at a Wallace Rotary meeting Monday.

His father, Harry L. Day, was one of the locaters of the Hercules Mine above Burke which was one of the largest lead-silver producers in the district for a quarter of a century.

"The year 1910 was a very unfortunate year," Day said, referring to snowslides in Burke and Mullan and a major forest fire that burned thousands of acres of timber and several communities, including the east end of Wallace.

On a Saturday night in late March in 1910 a snowslide swept down the hillside and engulfed lower Burke and Mace. Twenty-two persons died in the melee, Day said.

The next night another snow slide in Finn Gulch near Mullan killed three persons.

In August of that year, Day related, a series of fires burned all over the Northwest. Many joined, forming one of the greatest forest fires in the history of the nation, causing several hundred million dollars worth of damages and causing 72 fatalities in the Wallace area alone.

The fire approached Wallace from the south, down Placer Creek area, and at about 5 p.m., the fire was threatening the west end of Wallace forcing inhabitants in that part of town, including Day's family, to pack up belongings and depart for safer ground.

The fire spewed flames "hundreds of feet high and lit up the whole town" by the time Day, only eight years old, left town with his family in the evening and camped in the area what is now Silverton.

As it happened, the wind shifted, pushing the fire eastward and saving the west end of Wallace. The east end of town didn't experience the same luck, as sparks did ignite a blaze in that part of town.

A third of the town lay burned before the inferno was extinguished.

There were no supermarkets as we now know them in the 1910-1914 period, Day says. The food stores sold a lot of canned and dried food, meat came from the local butcher's shop, bread and pastries was acquired from bakeries and fresh vegetables were available in the summer from a gardner named Dempsey whose gardens were located in what is now lower Silverton.

One of the most remembered bakeries was the shop opened in May, 1916, by Harlow and Anna Rice. Mrs. Rice reached acclaim for her butter top bread, Day related.

Many of the food establishments would deliver, and all one had to do was to call the stores of one of the two independent telephone systems, Day said.

Fresh food in those days was kept chilled in ice boxes by 50 or 100-pound ice blocks.

BS B373-2 2/11/49 2-11-49

BS 373-3 (206-8) 2/11/49

BS X672 (367-3) Wallace – Methodist Church 1923

1923

West Pine St. @ 4th.

T - 08 - 01 Bringing Equipment to Light Plant on First St. 1908

T - 35 - 25 Pine Street in Snow, 1 – 13 – 1935

East Pine St.

pg 83 - b05 · f46-017-006

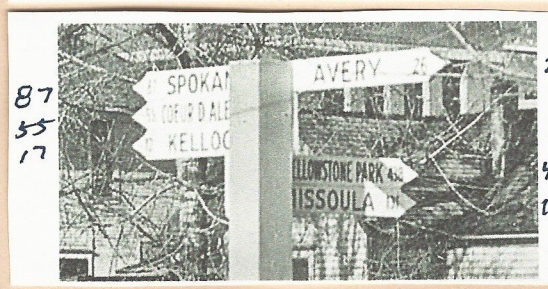
T38-30

4-18-38

A Residence Street in Wallace

West Cedar St.

5th St. E. side



87
55
17

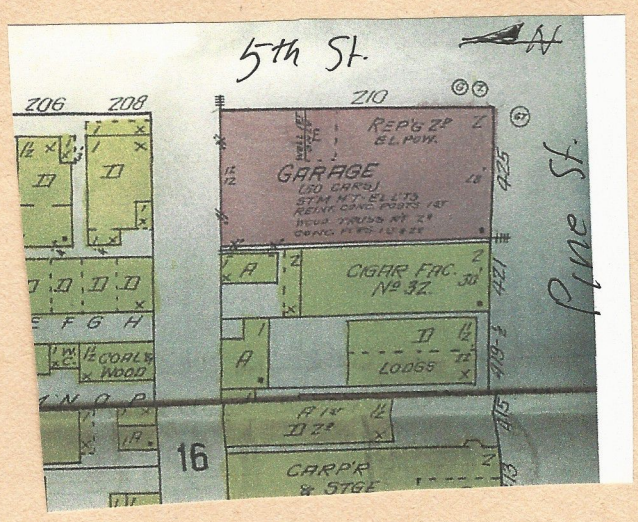
28

483
131

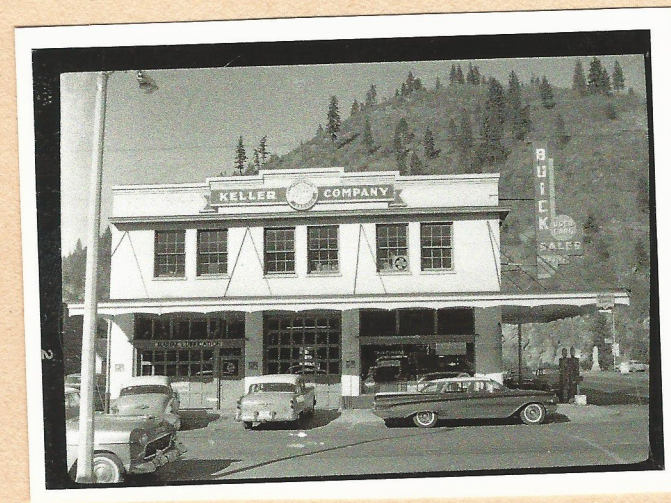
Sign at 2nd & Pine
1938 Flood.

Jr. High / School on River
St. in Background.

T - 38 - 30 Sign at Pine & Second Street, 18 April 1938



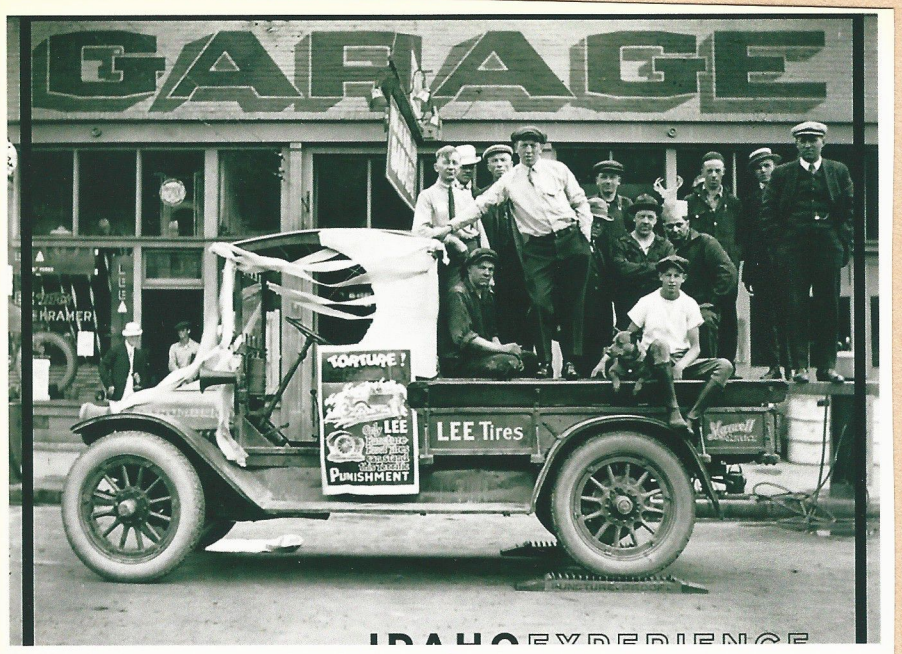
BS X603a (338-7) Morrows Truck



BS X603b (338-5) 1910

B327-17 (393-3) Walter J. Frank Garage 1947)

BS X603c (338-6) Yellowstone Trail Garage 5th & Pine



BS X651a (362-1) Wallace, Frank & Kramer Garage

(01) - 1-01-1921 (Truck-Lee Tires)

BS X325a (370-6) Wallace – Pine Street 1913

1913

BS B267-10 (106-8) Elks Parade (Pine Street & 5th)

6-22-1922 –

BP

T 5th & Pine

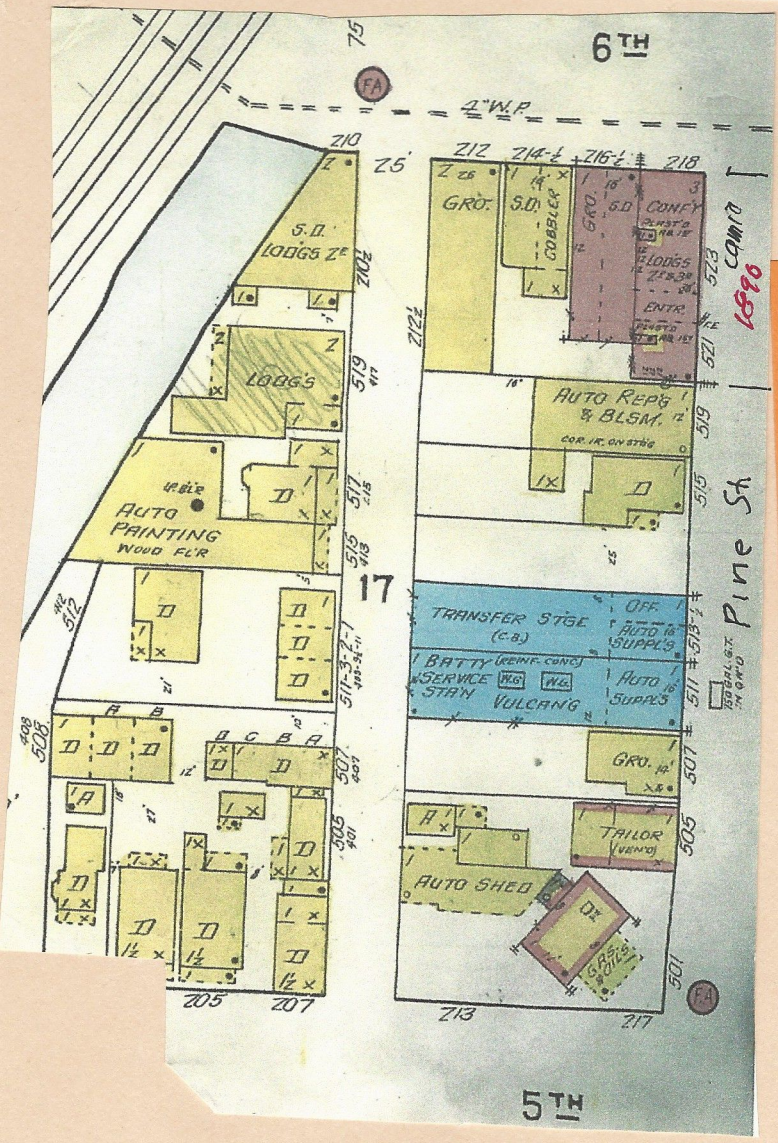
327-17 (W 340) (393-3)

1947

1920

GEO. K. GARRETT
TRANSFER, COAL
AND STORAGE
"PHONE 21"
ACCESSORIES
WILLARD
VULCANIZING
AUTO SUPPLY CO.

L.C. EATON
BLACKSMITH.
GEO. K. GARRETT
TRANSFER, COAL & STORAGE

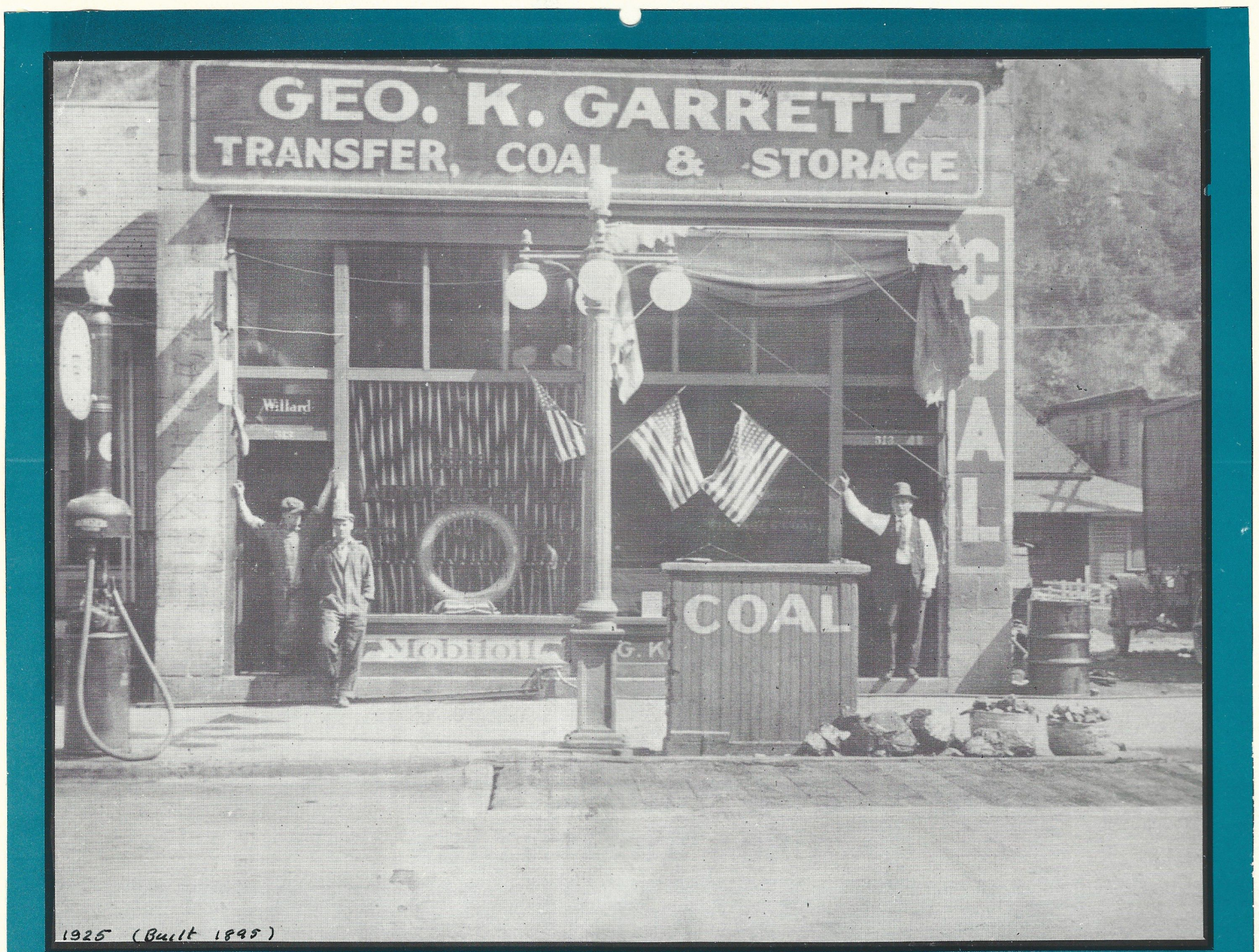

6TH
4"W.P.
210
212
214-½
216-½
218
25'
GRO.
S.D.
COBBLER
CONF'Y
LODGE'S
ENTR.
AUTO REP'G
& BLSM.
AUTO
PAINTING
WOOD FLR
17
TRANSFER STGE
(C.B.)
OFF.
AUTO & SUPPLYS
BATTY (REINF. CONC.)
SERVICE STA'N
VULCANG
TAILOR
AUTO SHED
205
207
213
217
5TH
Pine St
1896

DL Pine Street

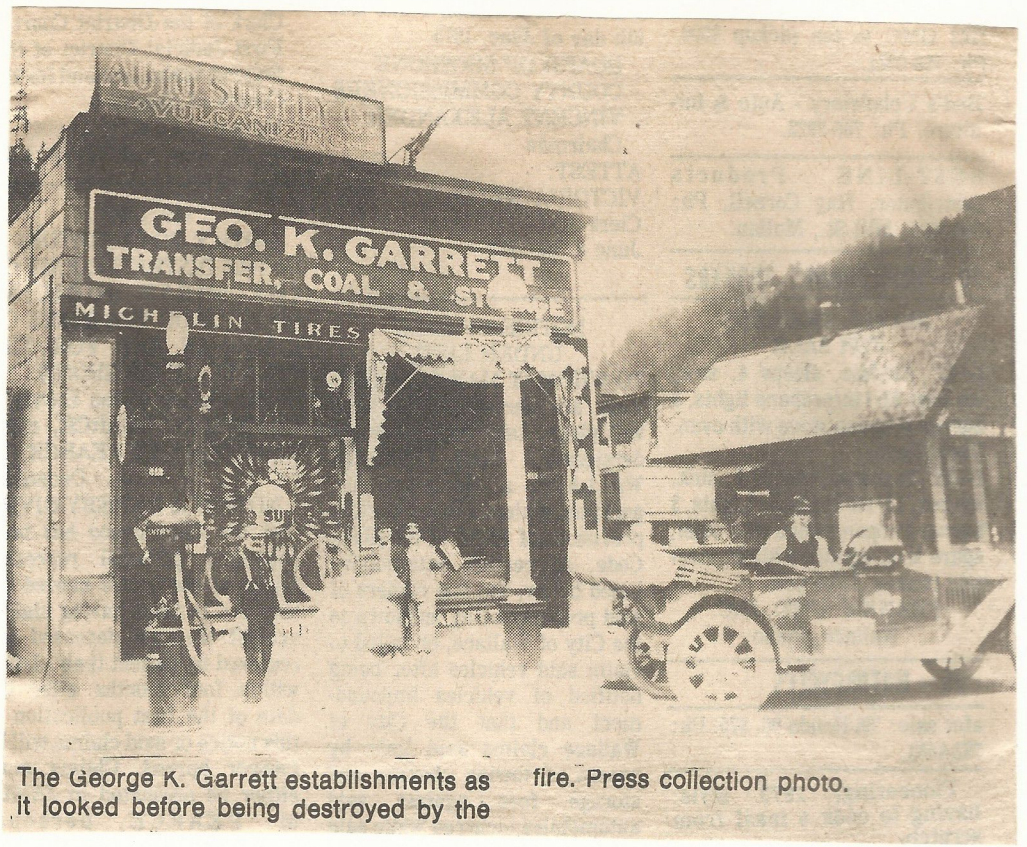
BS A 160 (W 1099)

Look at those cars

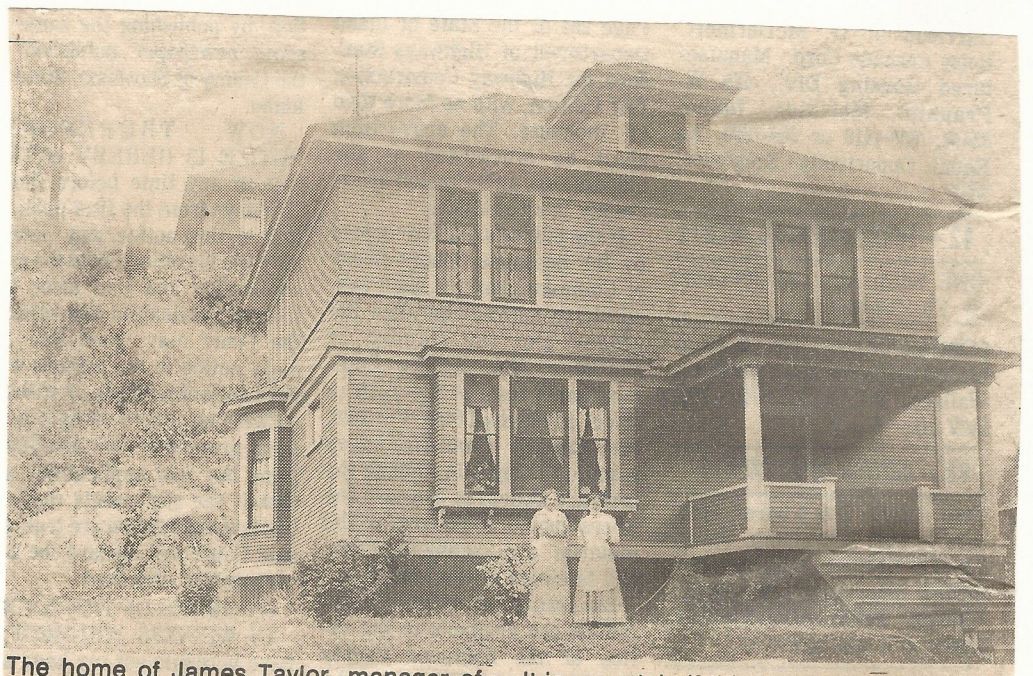
This early-day photo taken on Pine Street in Wallace shows Jack Powers, father of Virginia (Mrs. Corbin) Neville, at the steering wheel of the Peerless truck in the foreground. No identification is available for the other people or autos shown.



1925 (Built 1895)



The George K. Garrett establishments as it looked before being destroyed by the fire. Press collection photo.



The home of James Taylor, manager of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware and Foundry. The Taylor home was situated near the foundry and was destroyed by the fire. It is uncertain if this is the home that was destroyed or the new home Mr. Taylor had rebuilt on Canyon Avenue in 1911. Photo courtesy of the Mining Museum.

FORMER FEDERAL MARSHAL TAKEN

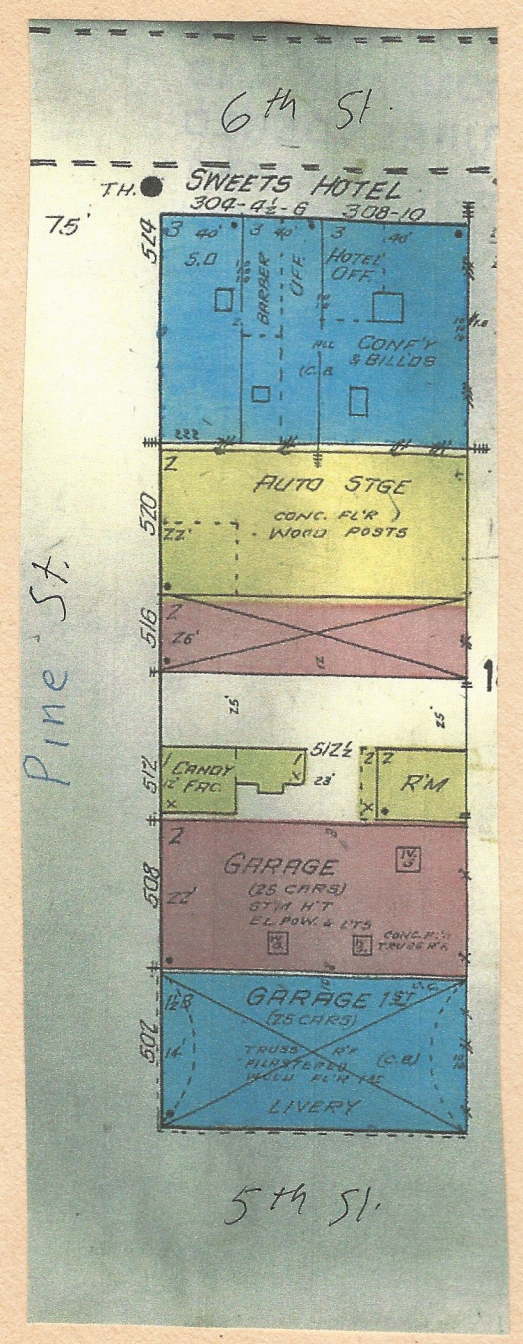
WALLACE, Idaho, March 6.—(Special.)—Angus Sutherland, 85, operator of a livery stable and garage here for nearly 50 years and a former United States marshal for Idaho, died in his sleep this morning. He suffered a slight stroke Monday.

Born in Earltown, Ontario, Mr. Sutherland came to Idaho in May, 1878, locating at Pierce City where he mined for two years. Later, he bought a mail contract from Dunwell's and carried mail from Lewiston to Pierce City. In 1884, he went to Lapwai to take charge of a saw and flour mill. Two years later, he came to Wallace.

He was a republican candidate for sheriff in Shoshone county in November, 1898, losing to James D. Young by 144 votes. During labor trouble in 1899, Young was removed from office and Sutherland appointed July 14, 1899, to fill out the term. Later, he was elected sheriff for two years.

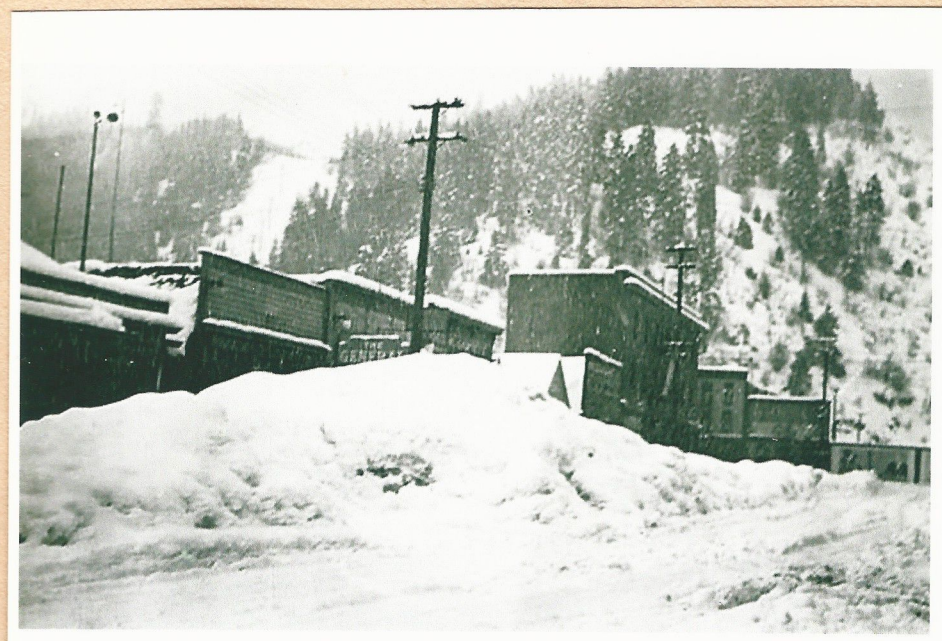
He was appointed federal marshal for Idaho in February, 1921, serving two years.

He was a member of Shoshone Masonic lodge 47 years. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth, to whom he was married in Lewiston 47 years ago, and three brothers, Dan, Wallace, and Will, Port Arthur, Ont. Private funeral services are planned.



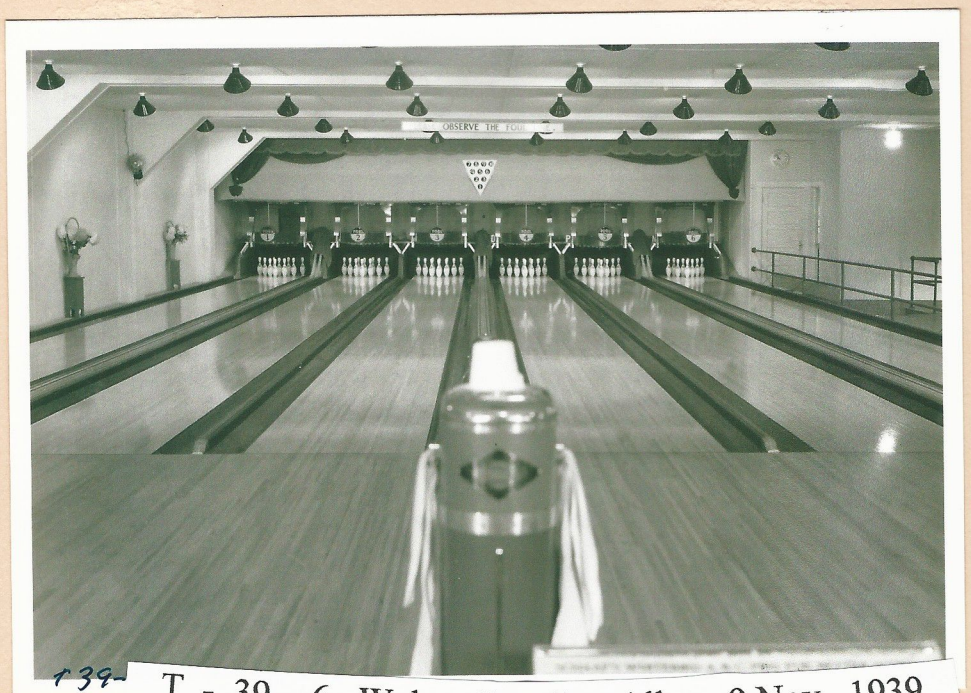
BS X602 (370-5) Wallace-Pfister Store 1907

PINE ST. S side 5th – 6th St.



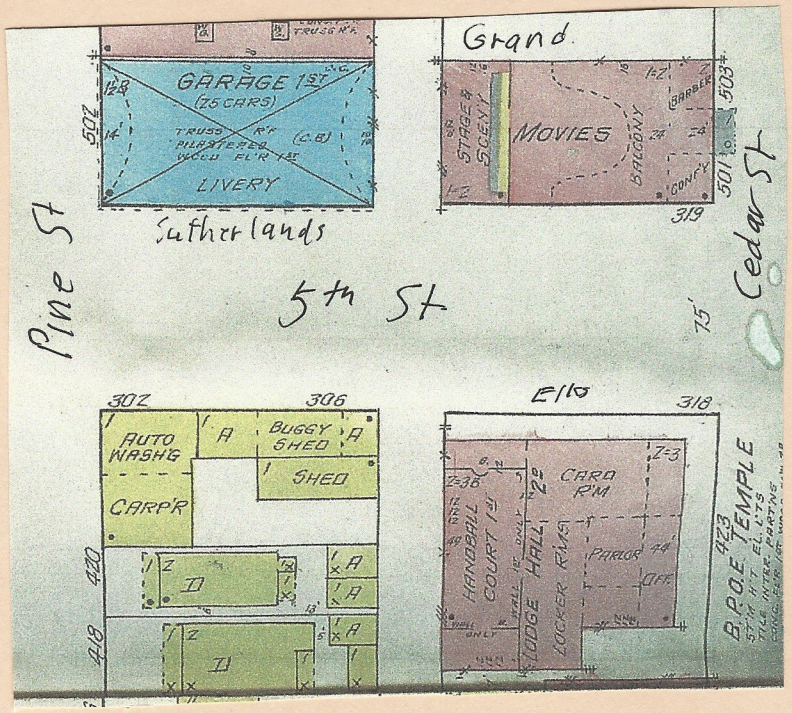
BS B445-4 (284-7) Snow on ~~Cedar~~ Pine Street

BS B445-2 (284-7) Snow on Pine Street (020

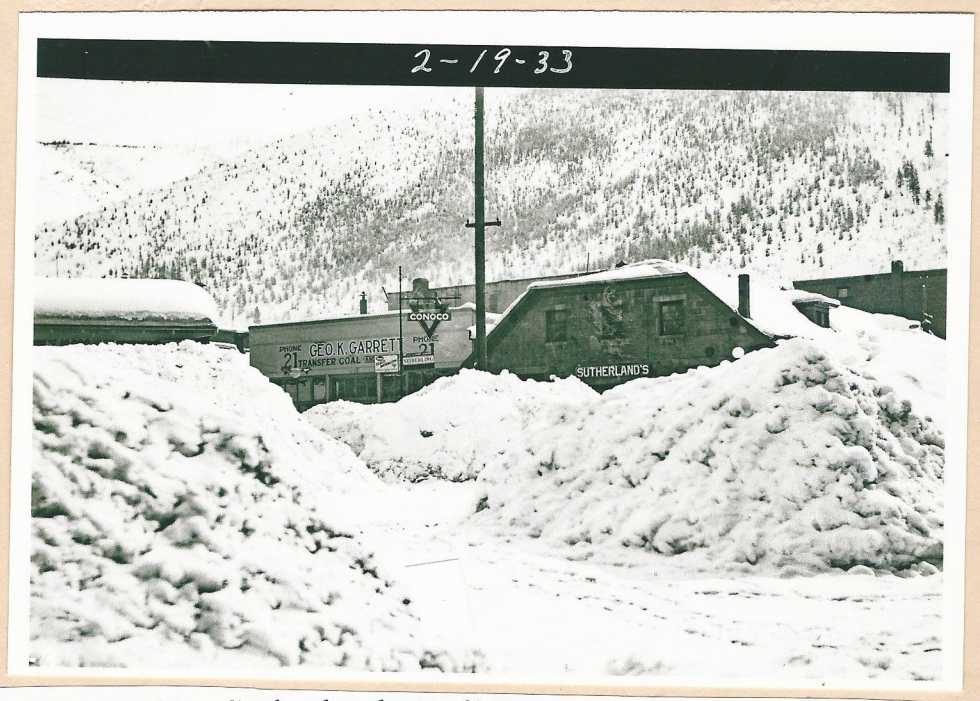


T - 39 - 6 Walace Bowling Alley. 9 Nov., 1939

T – 40 - 6 Wallace Bowling Alley, – 1938 – 1942



BS X002a (352-6) Carriage -@ Sutherlands –(01) 1900



T - 35 - 89 Sutherlands Building – in Snow, 19 Feb. 1933

T - 41 - 55 Phillips 66 Gas Station, 16 Nov. 1941

Sutherlands Stables 041503-9

5th & River

5th & Pine (Bowling Alley 1950)

The only way to travel

There weren't very many automobiles around when this picture was taken in 1913 showing horses and carriages at Sutherland's Livery Stable in Wallace. People attending the Depot Days celebration in Wallace on Saturday, May 7, however, will be able to see some similar type horse-drawn carriages as well as antique autos dating back to this period in history. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

BS B436 (126-5) Fifth Street Steps

BS B 266-3

BS B266-3 (107-2) Elks Parde (5th & Bank Street) -- 6-6-1925 –

T-

Texaco @ 5th & Bank

T – 41 – 7 Union Oil, Fred M. Anderson, 16 July 1941

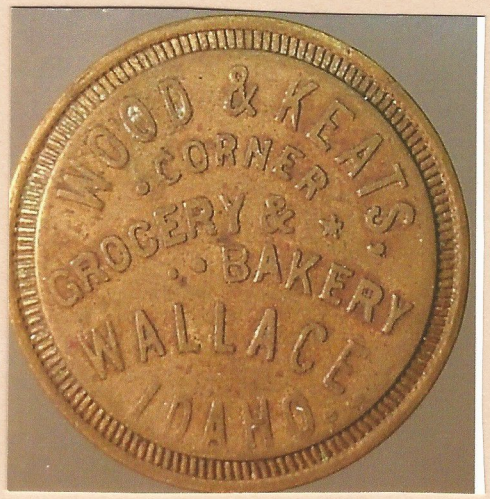
T - 41 – 9 Union Oil & Bus Depot , 16 July 1941

5th St. W. side Cedar - Bank

Woods & Keats Grocery

John Mutch

An example of the token used by the Wood & Keats store. You could buy three loaves for a quarter as shown in the ad, but if you only wanted one, you would get two of these tokens in change for your quarter. You could use them on the next visit.



WOOD & KEATS

PHONE 25 CASH AND DELIVERY
THE ORIGINAL CASH HOUSE OF WALLACE

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Bread—Three loaves for	25c
Cinnamon Rolls, per dozen	15c
Equity Coffee—Just in, 3 lbs. for	85c
Golden West Red Can—1s, 43c; 2s	84c
Walla Walla Butter—None better, lb.	39c
Apples—Rome Beauty, fine keepers, box	$2.20
Santa Clara Prunes—Per lb.	15c
Carnation or Borden's Milk, 2 for	23c
Fresh Eggs—Guaranteed	29c
Luna Laundry Soap, 9 oz. bar, 20 for	$1.00
Cream Cheese, per lb.	30c
Green Tea, per lb.	60c
Cream Puffs, per dozen, real cream	45c
Butter Horns, Three for	25c

—Cakes and Cookies of All Description—

CASH MARKET at WOOD & KEATS

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY CASH MARKET IN THE CITY THAT DELIVERS YOUR GOODS FREE OF CHARGE

Compare our meats as well as our prices with others and you will be convinced.

CHOICE STEER BEEF CUTS FOR SATURDAY

Beef Stew, per lb.	10c
Choice Pot Roasts, per lb.	15c
Fancy Boneless Rolled Roasts	28c
Choice Chuck Roasts, boned and rolled	22c

—YOUNG MILK FED VEAL—

Fresh Poultry	35c and 38c

Good Sausage
PHONE 202
—We Sell as Advertised—

Wallace Press Times 4-1-22

BS B 164-5 6-15-35

Woods & Keats Grocery

$12,000 STATION OUSTS EYESORE

WALLACE, Idaho, Feb. 26.—Removal of one of Wallace's worst "firetraps and eyesores," the old Wood & Keats building at Fifth and Cedar streets, was assured today in a report that the building will be torn down to make way for a $12,000 service station to be erected by Standard Stations, Inc.

It was reported here that Standard Stations purchased the property from its Spokane owners, Ben Wood and W. H. Keats, for $8000. The lot is 50 by 100 feet and is across the street from the site where a $100,000 postoffice building will be erected here.

The building was condemned several years ago as a fire hazard, but technicalities in the state's property condemnation law prevented city officials from razing it. It is a two-story frame building.

A. O. Linn, Spokane, engineer of the Standard Oil company, was here in connection with the deal.

Southwest corner of H.F. Way & Cedar in Wallace. Formerly the Wood & Keats Corner Grocery & Bakery — indentified within the George Tabor collection as the Public Market Building. Looks to be near the end of its run with broken upper story windows & seemingly vacant western retail space.

40

The two houses a
extreme right of image still stand across the street from the Elks Lodge. The lot was for a spell the Standard Oil gas station, today it is a drive thru coffee shop, 1910 Coffee Co.
Anyone know when this building came down
Or how long the Standard was in its place

P&E3-b05-f16-012-10 Standard Sta 5th & Cedar

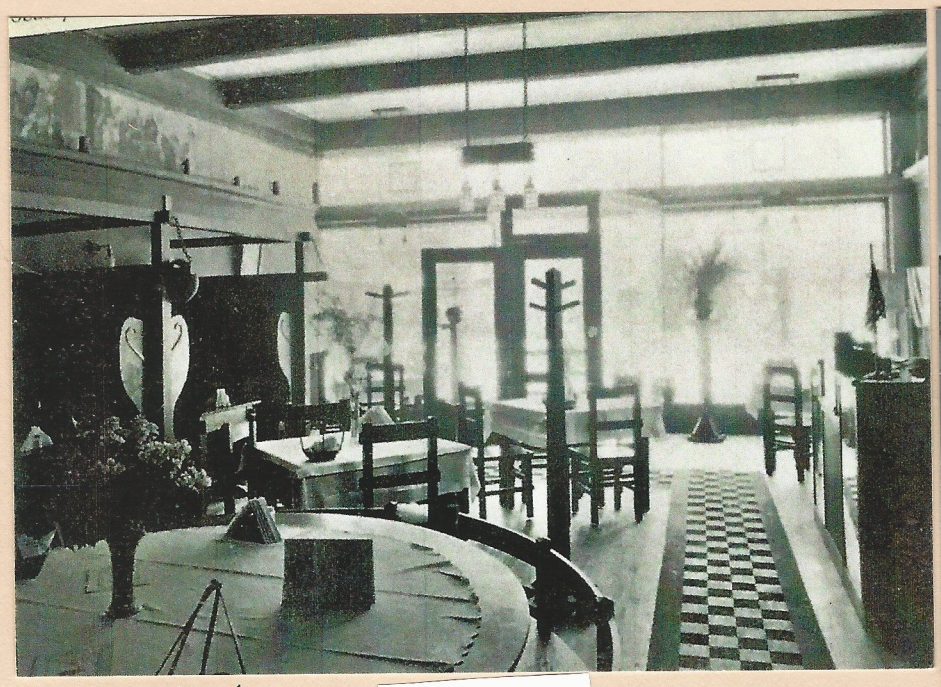
Standard Station, 5th & Cedar

BS B237-1 (382-4) Wallace – High School Band = 6/19/41

Standard Station @ 5th & Cedar

BS X653b (374-6) Wallace -The Model Shop (01)

Bs X653c (374-7) Wallace – The Model Shop (02)



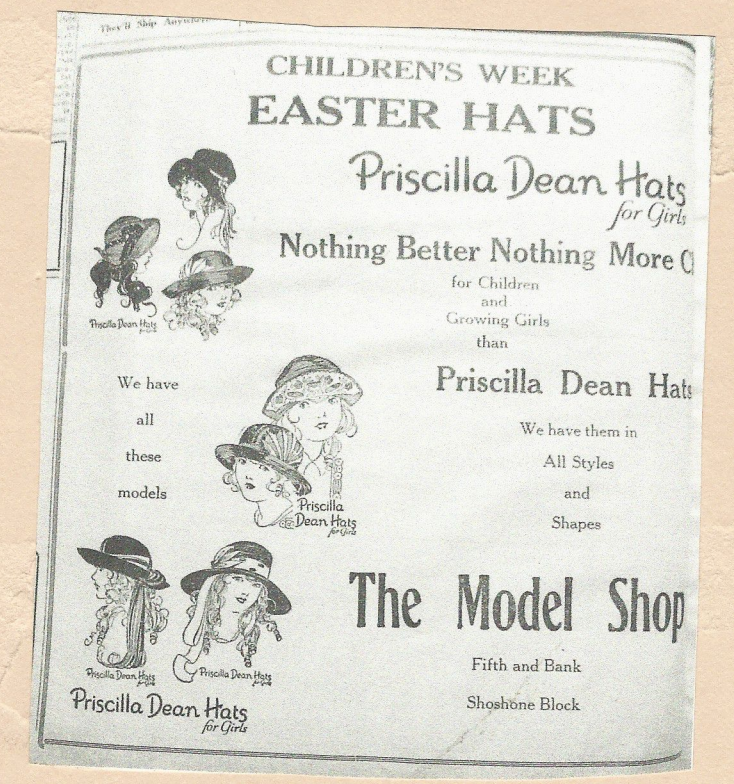
bs Grotto int.

Grotto Cafe

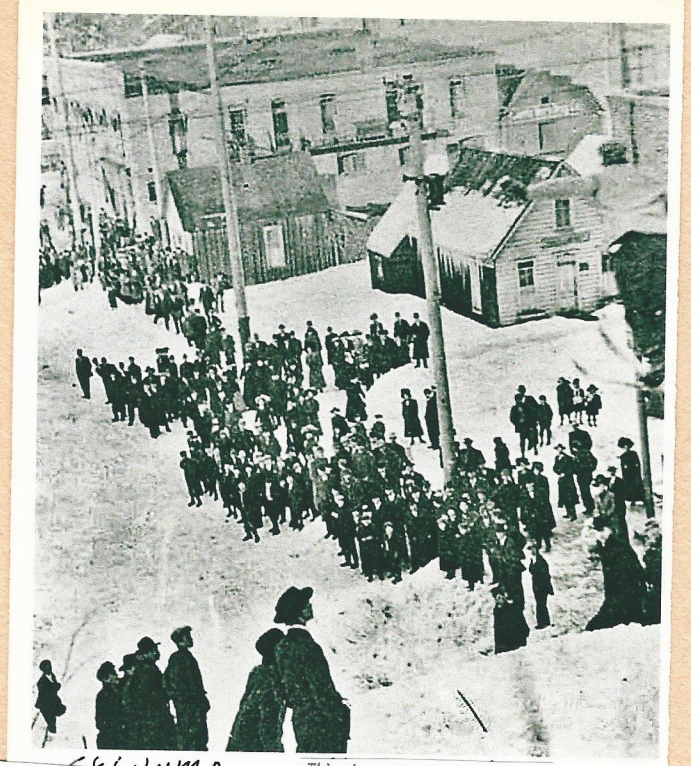
BS 377 (350-1) Shoshone Bldg -Turner Music Wallace (03) 1917

BS 391B (342-5) Wallace – Grotto Restaurant (03) 1910

Julius M. Cohn built the Shoshone Building in 1916 at a cost of $50,000. It was reported in the September 21st, 1916 issue of the Wallace Miner newspaper that a woman named Delia Nadeau was given ½ deed interest in this property by Julius Cohn. Delia was the wife of Joseph Nadeau of Butte, Montana. Joseph and his brother Arthur were involved heavily in "red-light" real estate and often purchased property in the names of their wives. Delia and husband Joseph had close associations with unsavory characters. More will be shared about the Cohn-Nadeau connection in a dedicated post.



BS X653d (374-8) Wallace – The Model Shop (03) 1920

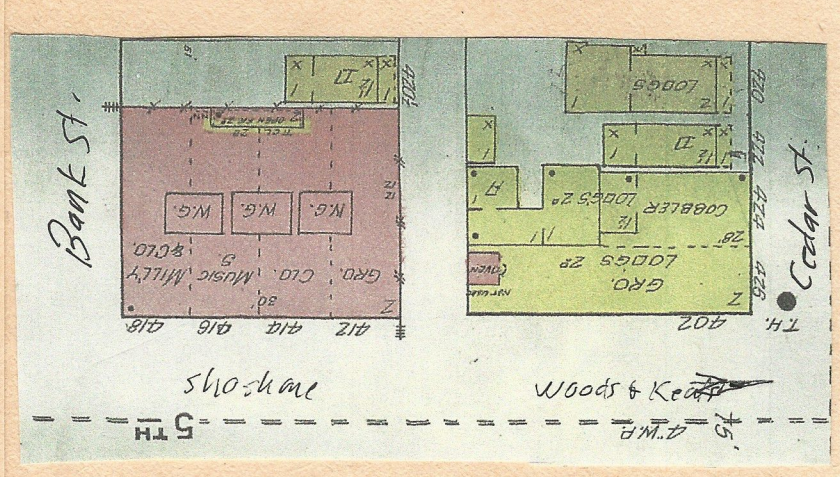


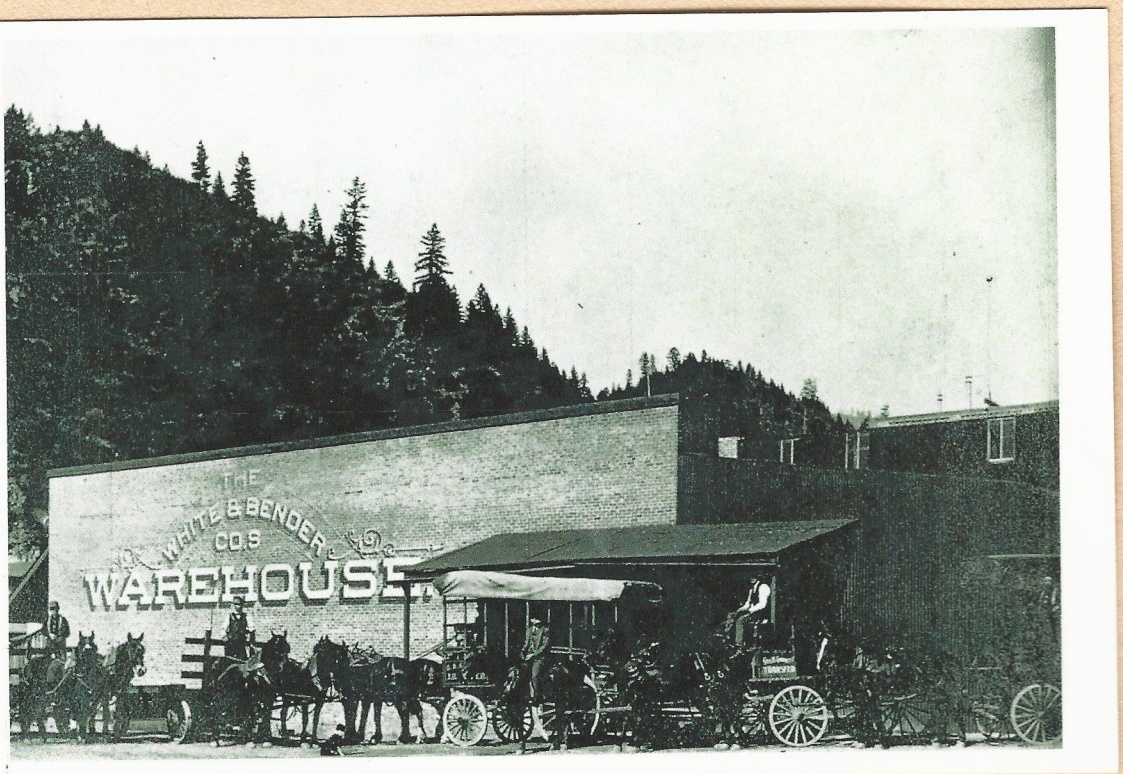
This photo shows a Ski Jump from Elm Street on the South Hill onto 5th and Bank Street below. From the small shack on the corner we think this was taken in the 1930's.

BS X186 (365-9) Wallace -McRae's Stage Couch 1902

BS X186 ((365-9) Wallace -McRae's Stage, 1902

The McCrae Stage - 1902
"Alexander P. McRae started livery, stage and transfer business as A. P. McRae and Company, with a partner Allen McPherson, in early 1890's. Sandy McCrae (sic) holds the reigns to the Coeur d'Alene's first stage which ran between Mullan and Wallace sometimes before 1889. It is interesting to note that the stage road crossed the railroad tracks 29 times in the 7 miles between the two towns." (excerpt from caption on back of photo)





Garrett Tran. 1889 (IT)

Wallace Cafe 1918

Known as the McGregor Cafe, this eating establishment was located on Cedar Street in Wallace. The chef and waitress are not identified. One can note, however, the central heating, linoleum floor covering, cheesecloth ceiling and cloth table coverings. Pictures on the wall include a Union House certificate and a WWI soldier with his wife and dog. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library)

bs Grotto int.

Grotto -
5th Bank -
Corner of Shoshone
Bldg. -
Banquet on 6th St.

Pioneers ate at 'Greasy Spoon'

By WENDELL BRAINARD
The News-Press

One of the historic old business places in early-day Wallace was the Gem Restaurant, which first opened its doors in 1894 and ran for some 15 years, shutting down in April, 1909.

The restaurant was called the "Greasy Spoon" by many and its first owner was Andy Wilmott, who served the first New England dinner to the public in Wallace. Wilmott made money at his venture, sold the Gem to Dave Gaines, better known to his many friends as "Frenchy."

"Frenchy" sold to Mike Steffans, an old timer of the district, who operated the place for about 10 years, when he met with a railroad accident east of Mullan which resulted in his death. Al Olin bought the place from the widow and made money the same as his predecessors, later purchasing the Banquet Restaurant. As a result, the Gem proved unprofitable, so he shut it down.

During the ownership of the place by Mike Steffans he made a trip to California, leasing it to Thomas Ryan and his brother John Ryan for one year, during which each piled up a good sized bank account. John Ryan visited his eastern home and was drowned while on a pleasure trip. Tom then operated Sweet's Cafe and Hotel for a number of years.

WALLACE

WALLACE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
WALLACE

WALLACE

The Old Railroad Depot - Wallace, Idaho *Photo: Will Hawkins*

1. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT AND RAILROAD MUSEUM (1902). The depot was finished in 1902. The elegant brick and concrete edifice, "ornate and picturesque," was built in the chateau style. It is a reflection of the tastes of the company and the times. The concrete was made from tailings from the concentrators of major Coeur d'Alene Mining District mines and bricks may have been imported from China. The building is considered to be one of the finest depots of its type in the Pacific Northwest. This structure was moved from its original location on the north side of the river in 1986.

NP Depot recalls era early day mining lore

Bricks which were once a part of a building meant to be one of the world's greatest hotels, the Olympic, were used to build the chateau-like Northern Pacific depot, which is slated for inclusion in the National Register of Historical Places.

The structure is considered to be a "shirt tail" cousin of both a depot in Missoula and the Stadium High School in Tacoma. Bricks in the three buildings were made in China and imported by the NP in 1890. They are buff-colored Roman style, 12 inches in length. In 1921, when an addition to the Missoula station was being contemplated, efforts to have the brick copied in this country were unsuccessful, said John T. and wife Winifred McDonald, who did considerable research on this matter.

Co-incidentally, the McDonald's are now in Tacoma, Washington, site picked for the Olympic Hotel. John McDonald, was a native of Blackcloud, and following World War I moved to Tacoma where he retired many years ago as a Metropolitan Insurance agent.

The fascinating history of the bricks used to build the depot goes back to the year 1890. At this time the NP Railroad and Tacoma Land Co., an NP subsidiary, began construction of a hotel in Tacoma which was compared with the Empress in Victoria, B.C. Quebec City's Chateau Frontenac, the Raffies at Singapore and the Shepherds of Cairo.

When the panic of 1893 hit the country, the hotel was nearly completed. Only the interior remained to be finished, but with financial failure, all construction ceased. The new hostelry stood with its doors and windows boarded up as protection against the elements and other disreputable guests.

In 1893 a fire broke out in a room where 80,000 shingles were stored recalled McDonald's. The Olympic was left an empty and smoke-blackened shell, and the remains became an eyesore. During the next two years, Tacoma's pride turned to disgust, and the people began to find fault with the railroad and city fathers.

Finally, facing the fact that the ruins would never become a hotel, the Northern Pacific decided to demolish the structure and use the salvage in construction of five depots. In 1901 the passenger station in Missoula took 58,255 bricks from the walls of the Olympic and later 15,000 bricks from the hotel went into the Wallace depot.

The Wallace depot, completed May 20, 1902, cost $9,368.21 according to Company records Back in 1921, the closest possible reproduction of the bricks would have cost $75 per thousand, more than three times that of the rare original.

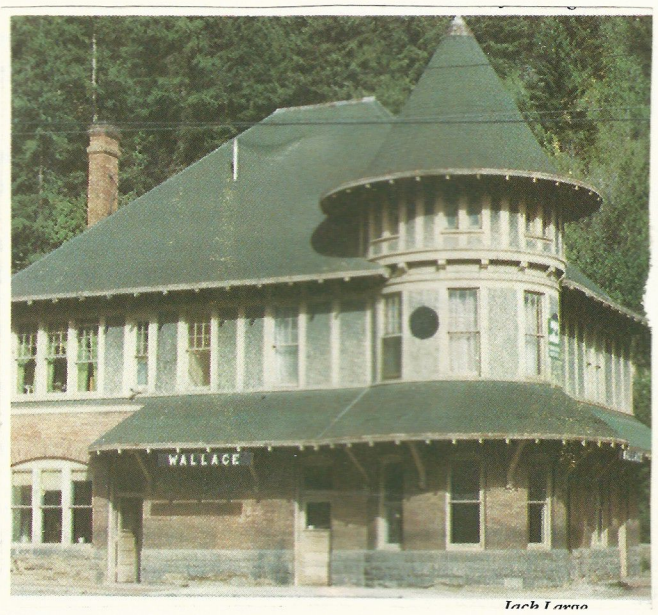
The Historic depot stood at the crossroads of two busy tracks of Northern Pacific. The main line went East over Lookout to Missoula, with the other going North up Nine Mile ending at Sunset. The latter was constructed about 1907 to serve a growing community that included the Interstate and Callahan, Tamarack and Chesapeake (that consolidated with the Custer) and the Success and Rex properties were also producing.

The thriving community of Sunset, may once again see new life come June 12 when the Sunset-Star Silver Mine will be given away during the Slippery Gulch celebration. With its legend of mining lore and intrigue it may well make a perfect setting for another movie?

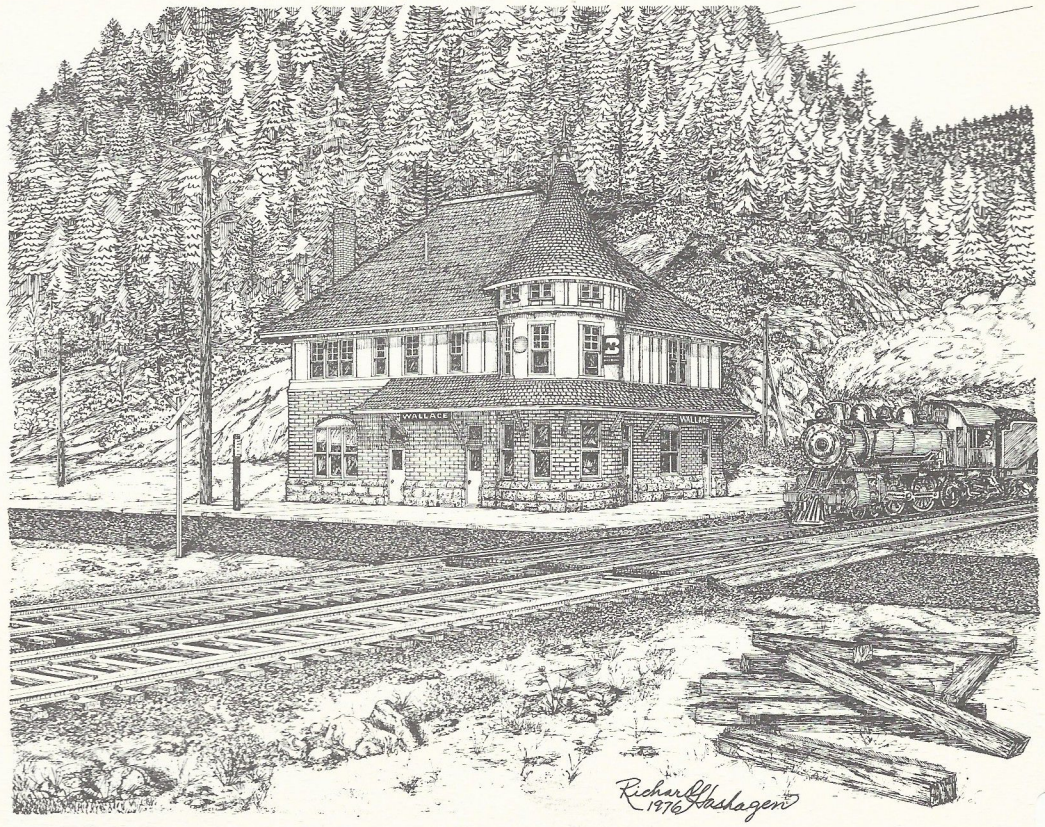
Or possibly revive interest in this once-great mining region that has an envious record of production?

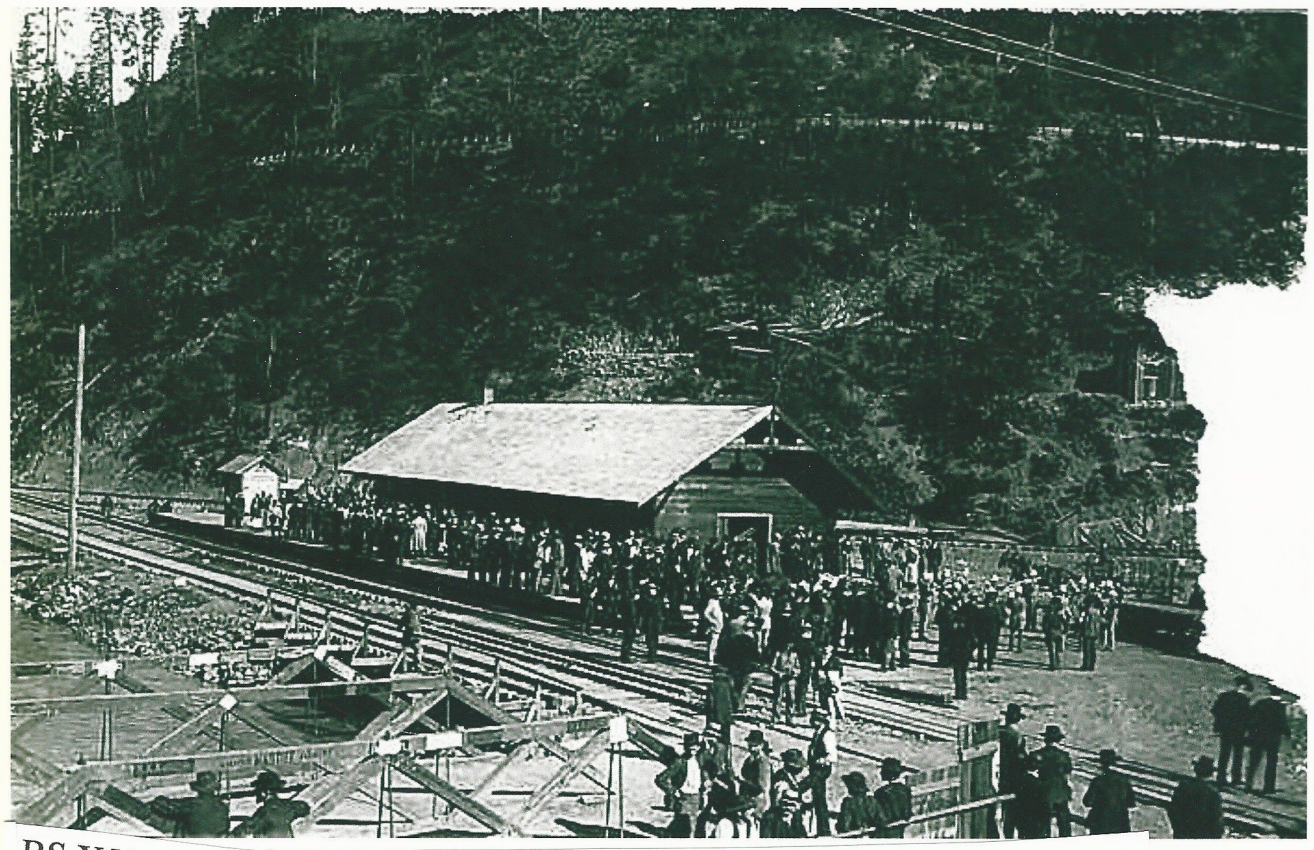
The NP tracks have long been removed from Nine Mile Canyon-and there is talk of discontinuing the route over Lookout. However, thanks to the foresight of early day railroaders and those dedicated to the preservation of Historical places, NP's contribution to Silver Valley's mining lore will be preserved for our future generations.

John McGee, Ed.



Burlington Northern Railroad Depot (1901), Wallace

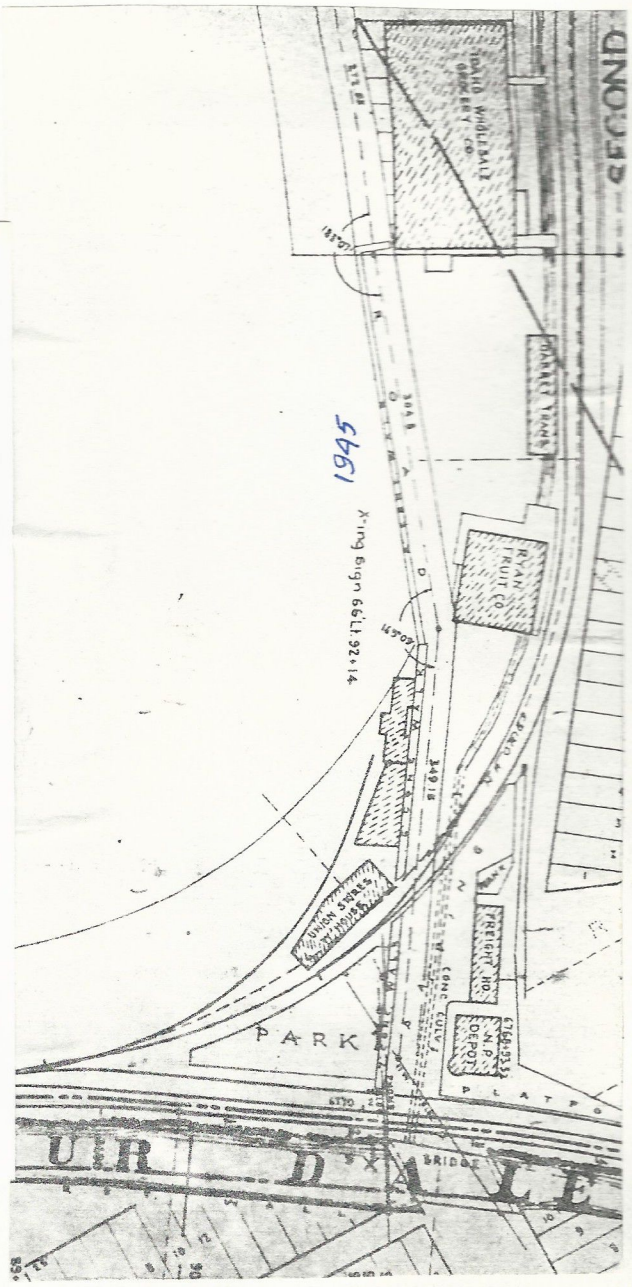




BS X513 (343-4) Wallace (12) CR&N Depot 1906

1906

The Northern Pacific Depot in Wallace, 1895. This building was replaced with the present day depot in 1901. — (Pictures are courtesy of Mr. H. L. Day)



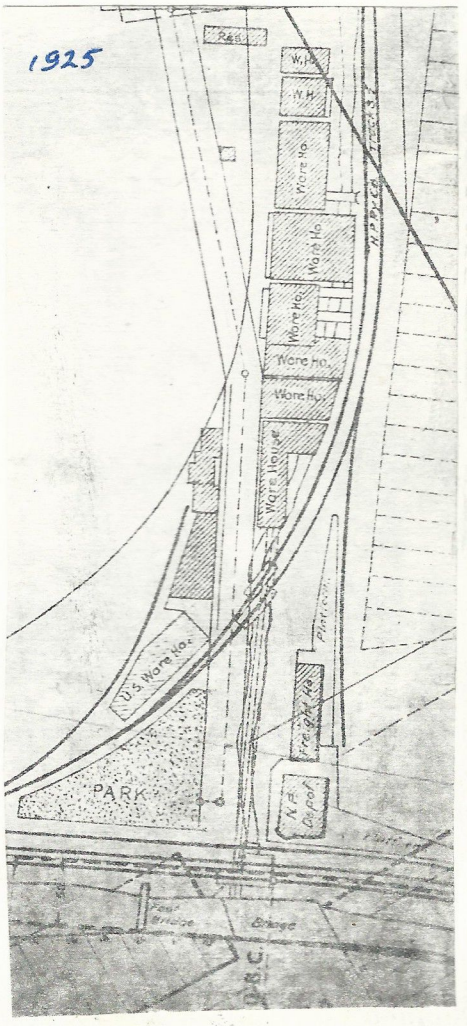
Bs X167

19

1935

Bs X167 (366-5)

BS X167 (366-5) Wallace – Northern Pacific Depot 1905

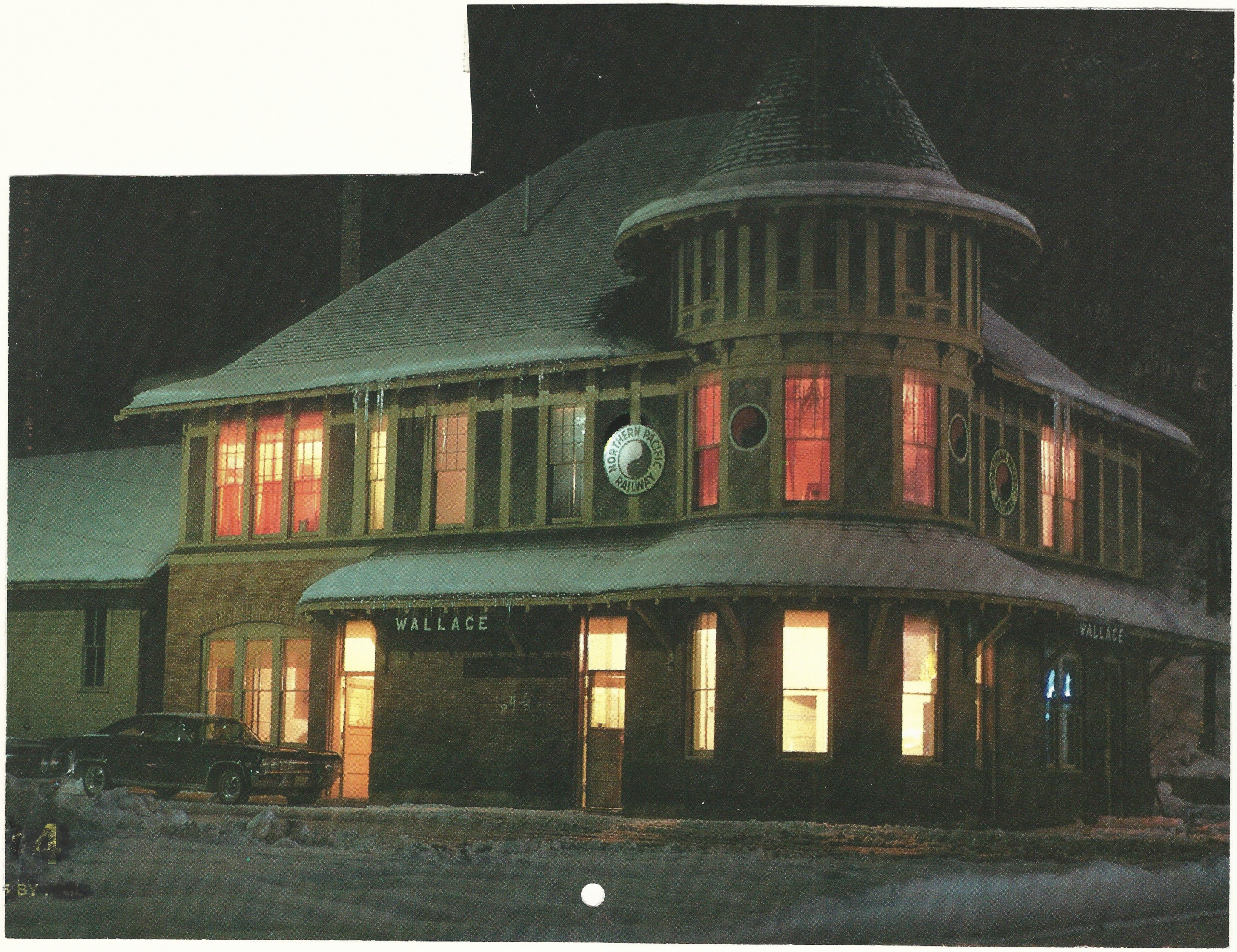


Depot in 1906

Completed on May 20, 1902, at a cost of $9,368.21, this is how the Northern Pacific Depot in Wallace appeared in 1906, with the old Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company (CR&N) depot attached on the north side to serve as a freight house.

The CR&N was the narrow gauge line that operated from the Old Mission landing to Wallace with construction commencing on Aug. 16, 1886, and reaching Wallace on Sept. 10, 1887. Shortly thereafter the 24 x 80-foot depot was constructed and later moved to the location shown in this picture, where it remained until 1974 when it was razed. The CR&N was leased to the NP in 1888 and later purchased outright.

The handsome NP Depot escaped any damage from the 1910 fire, which wiped out most of Wallace. The depot is now situated across the river as the NP Depot Museum, where it will be officially dedicated on Saturday, Sept. 26, by Gov. Cecil D. Andrus. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)



PP83-b04-f39-002-001

The Wallace Depot (News-Press photo by Jeanette Harp)

Depot and milestones

History begins even before its construction started

By KIM DAHLQUIST
The News-Press

WALLACE — The Wallace Depot has rolled through about as many milestones as railroad cars once passing through there have.

From its construction in 1902 to its moving in 1986, the depot remains Wallace's baby, even at age 85.

Part of the depot's history begins even before its construction began in 1901.

In 1890 Northern Pacific Railroad and its subsidiary, Tacoma Land, began building a hotel in Tacoma, Wash. It was intended to be one of the world's greatest hotels. Northern Pacific meant for the Olympic to be comparable with The Empress in Victoria, B.C., The Shepards in Cairo, Egypt, and a few other renowned hotels around the world.

The company used specially made bricks imported from China in its construction.

When the Olympic was nearly completed in 1893, leaving only work to be done on the interior, the hotel was destroyed in a fire. Northern Pacific repossessed the salvaged bricks to construct five depots — 15,000 of them going into the Wallace Depot, which was completed May 20, 1902.

One lifetime Silver Valley resident remembers the depot when he was a young man working for the American Railway Express Company here in 1925 and 1926.

"A lot of people were working in this area then," said Arthur Albinola, Osburn. Albinola met the express trains "coming and going" where he would load, unload, tag and handle the goods. "It was the only way to transport valuable goods," he said. "Steam engines were the main transportation system."

"When I handled the gold from Murray, or money, I always carried a pistol," Albinola said. "I remember the men who ran the drudge (at Murray) coming in every Saturday with bars of gold to go to New York. The gold was smeltered and put into bars. Those were the days when gold was only $20 an ounce."

As a child, Albinola remembers the passenger trains passing through the depot every day on their way to Burke, Mullan and Missoula, Mont. "There were a lot of Old Country emmigrants back then," he said.

Ken Branstetter, Wallace, was the last station agent to work at the depot, where he and his family lived in the apartment on the second floor. Branstetter worked until the depot station closed on Labor Day in 1980. He was an agent there for 21 years, beginning in 1959.

"We hauled lots of ore out of Wallace to Texas and the Great Falls area," he said.

Recalling the final day the depot operated, Branstetter said, "everyone at the station felt bad it was closing, but railroaders are use to having jobs pulled out from under them."

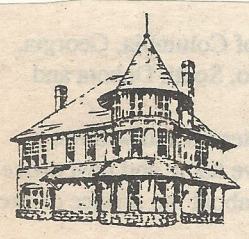
His first railroad job began at the depot in 1950 when he was a telegraph operator.

In 1979, during the multi-million dollar United Artists filming of *Heaven's Gate* here, Branstetter played one of the 350 locally-chosen extras, hired by casting director Tony Gaznik. When reporters asked Michael Cimino, the film's producer, about the depot, he replied, "I fell in love with it at first sight," adding that the depot fit perfectly into the movie's time frame.

Photos of the movie's scenes can be seen in Sweets Tavern in Wallace.

On May 10, 1986, after nearly 20 years of talk of the Interstate 90 project through Wallace, the depot was moved from its original location to its new foundation 300 feet away across the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

Crowds of more than 2,000 gathered in the streets to watch the depot cross over the makeshift bridge over the Sixth Street Bridge to make way for Interstate 90 overpass.



The History of The Depot in Wallace

by Wendell Brainard

Most Silver Valley residents are familiar with the historic Wallace Depot Railroad Museum, but history is always new to newcomers to the Valley and visitors, so the story needs to be retold.

The Depot stands out like a shining jewel out of the past. The chateau styled depot, which houses the museum, has long been a focal point of the grand architecture and historical heritage of the City of Wallace, the capital of Shoshone County.

Turn the clock back to the turn of the century when it was built with unique brick transported all the great distance form China, while concrete panels were partly made from local mine wastes and tailings.

While the depot was still being used as a railroad station for the Northern Pacific Railroad, it gained national recognition for being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

A decade later, after the station was closed, the Idaho Transportation Department approved moving the depot building some 300 feet to make way for the completion of Interstate 90 through Wallace.

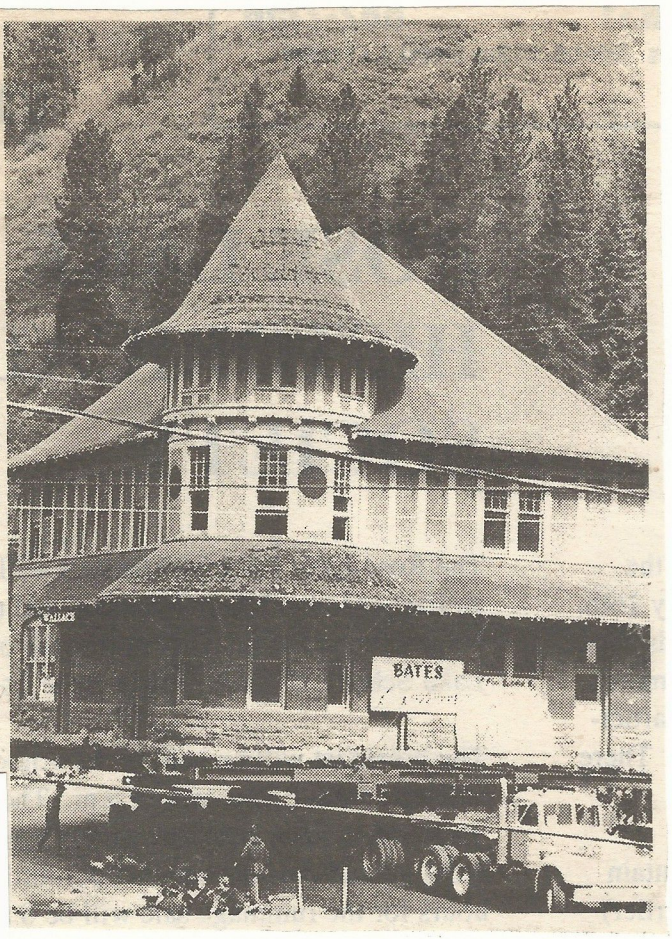
The move itself created great interest as the bridge across the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River had to be strengthened because of the great weight of the building, in fact, a mini-lottery was held with tickets for guessing the time needed to complete the move.

The celebrated move and associated rehabilitation costs reached nearly two-thirds of a million dollars. Following the move the building became a historic museum which allows visitors to explore the valley's railroading past.

When visitors enter the Museum they step into the re-creation of an early working railroad station. The massive oak bench in the women's waiting room, the ticket windows and the telegrapher's desk are all reminiscent of the railroading era when locals took the Saturday night special, called the "Drunk Train", from Wallace back to Burke after a night on the town.

The museum visit continues on the second story of the depot building where station agents and their families once lived. Exhibits tell of the rich history of railroading in the Mining District and of the depot itself. You can also see a rare 13-foot glass map of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and a bathroom straight from the early 1900's with its high tank flush toilet.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Deopt was moved accross the river in 1986. Some say it moved to get a little closer to Albi's Steak House and Gem Bar. Others say it was moved to make room for the freeway.

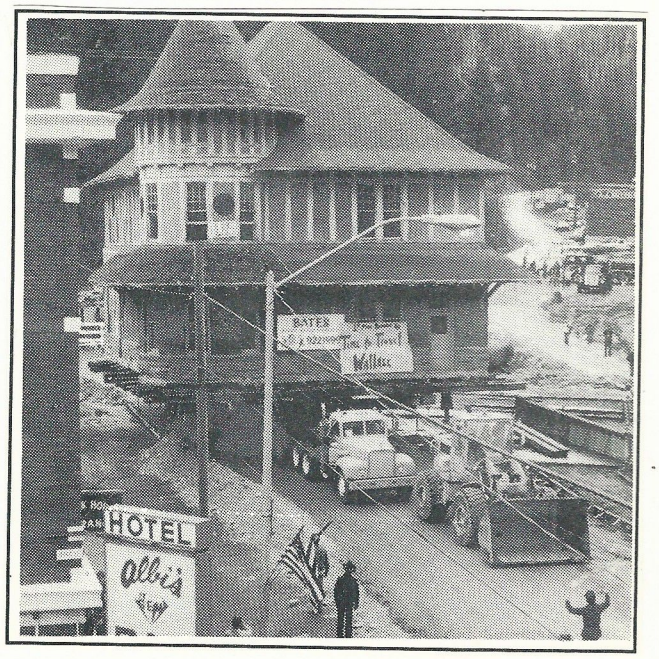


2500 Spectators attend historic Depot move.
Photo compliments of Historic Wallace Preservation Society and Shauna Hillman of Indelible Tidbits

How to save a depot in style

THE "Last Annual Depot Days" celebration in Wallace, Ida., on May 10, 1986, might never have happened were it not for the efforts of the Northern Pacific Depot Foundation. Idaho silver magnate H.F. Magnuson organized the NPDF to raise funds and focus action in order to save Wallace's former NP depot from certain destruction, as the 85-year-old all-but-condemned structure stood square in the path of an eventual realignment of Interstate 90. Two thousand spectators cheered and partied during the "Last Annual Depot Days" while the NP depot was moved in its entirety from its original location on the north bank of the Coeur d'Alene River's south fork to a plot immediately across the river. Maneuvering the Wallace depot on a special load-dispersion trailer was no easy matter, and this was not your standard payload.

NP's Wallace depot, completed on May 20, 1902, was built with some rather unorthodox materials. The first-floor walls contain 15,000 12-inch bricks brought across the Pacific Ocean from China as ship's ballast. Intended for use in a proposed NP hotel in Tacoma, Wash., the bricks were transported east to Wallace after the Panic of 1893 cancelled the hotel's future (58,255 more of the Chinese bricks went to Missoula, Mont., for that city's NP passenger station.) The Wallace depot's second-floor walls were made using mine tailings (mineral wastes) from the surrounding silver and lead mines. Burlington Northern acquired the depot in its 1970 merger creation and maintained it until September 3, 1980, when the depot and all of the trackage east over Lookout Pass to St. Regis, Mont., were abandoned. Union Pacific took over the track segment between Wallace



and Mullan and still runs a local through once a week.

By May 9, 1987, the depot had been restored and its interior converted into a museum containing photographs, equipment, and memorabilia representing the region's colorful railroad legacy. That same day, the "Second Last Annual Depot Days" heralded the grand opening of the Northern Pacific Depot Railroad Museum. Rail author and enthusiast John Wood was on hand to autograph copies of his book "Railroads Through the Coeur d'Alenes" (Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Ida., 1983). Now residing in Corvallis, Ore., Wood grew up in the Coeur d'Alene area and witnessed many of the shortline and branch operations that flourished when Wallace was a boom town and upheld its title of "Silver Capital of the World."

The limelight again fell upon Wallace's NP depot on September 26, 1987, when UP ran a special train from Spokane, Wash., to commemorate 100 years of railroading into Wallace. (The 3-foot-gauge Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company reached Wallace from Cataldo Mission on September 10, 1887; ceremonies were held September 30, 1887.) UP GP38-2's 2023 and 2016 hauled business cars *Idaho* and 105 up the Oregon Division's Wallace Branch with company officials from Salt Lake City, Boise, Portland, and Spokane aboard. At Kellogg, Ida., the UP special paused to pick up Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus, Wallace Mayor Maurice Pellissier, and other Silver Valley dignitaries, finally arriving in Wallace under a steady afternoon rain. Among the many speeches made were Governor Andrus' dedication of the NP depot as a state landmark and museum. He commented that the event of September 26, 1987, closely resembled what had taken place a century earlier—right down to the rain that fell on both ceremonies during a month better known for its sunshine.

Both photos, Bruce Kelly.

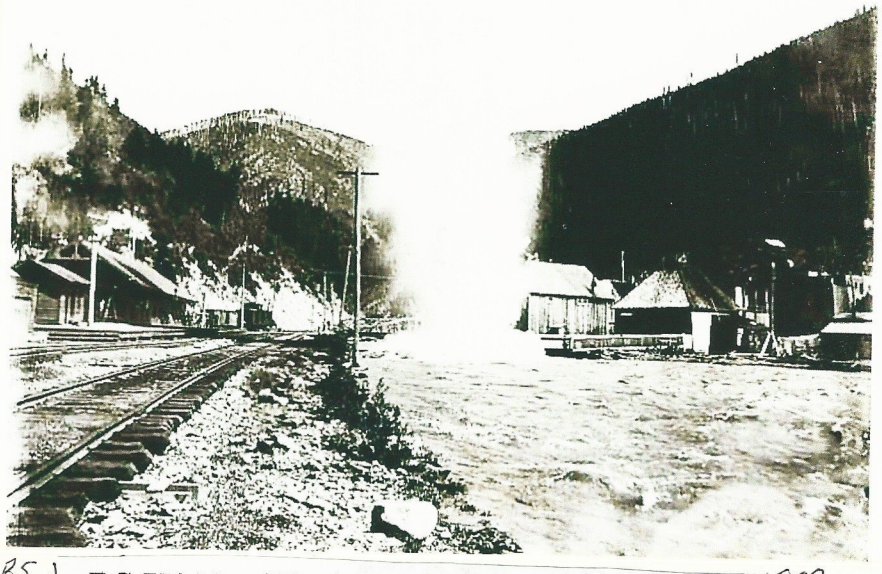
OCCUPYING a strategic spot on the edge of downtown Wallace, Ida. (opposite page), former Northern Pacific depot receives visitors on May 9, 1987, during grand opening at new location. Station was previously located next to track across Coeur d'Alene River at left. Led by GP38-2's (above), UP special rolls through Shont, Ida., on its way from Kellogg to Wallace to mark centennial of rail service.

Another special was run from Spokane to Wallace on May 7, 1988, for the "Third Last Annual Depot Days" celebration. Led by GP38-2's 2056 and 2027, car 105 and *Idaho* returned, making a brief stop at the St. Joe River swing bridge at Chatcolet, Ida., to give riding dignitaries and members of the press a chance to view the wildlife and scenery on the south end of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

A year and a half later, in late 1989, construction was well under way on the 4500-foot-long concrete viaduct that will carry Interstate 90 above and around the town of Wallace rather than through it. Slated for completion in summer 1991, the bypass will eliminate the last remaining traffic signal on I-90's cross-country route. Thanks to the actions taken in 1986, the NP depot's future has been preserved in spite of the freeway's encroachment.

The year 1990 marks the centennial of Idaho's statehood as well as the driving of the last spike into Northern Pacific's Coeur d'Alene Branch linking Wallace with the NP main line at DeSmet, Mont. Probably most ambitious is Wallace's desire to lease or purchase UP's Wallace Branch, which would allow excursion trains to run between Wallace and Harrison, supplemented by a steamboat connection from Harrison to Coeur d'Alene, just like there was before the turn of the century. Current jumps in silver prices may indeed spark Wallace back to its heyday, so the former NP depot might once again enjoy duty as a place where tickets are bought and passenger trains come and go on schedule.

—BRUCE KELLY.



BS X053 (79-1) Cleaning the Channel - 1902 -

Street Scene (11) (S. 6th)

BS X174b 367-6) Wallace = ~~O.W.R.&N.~~ Northern Pacific (08) 1913

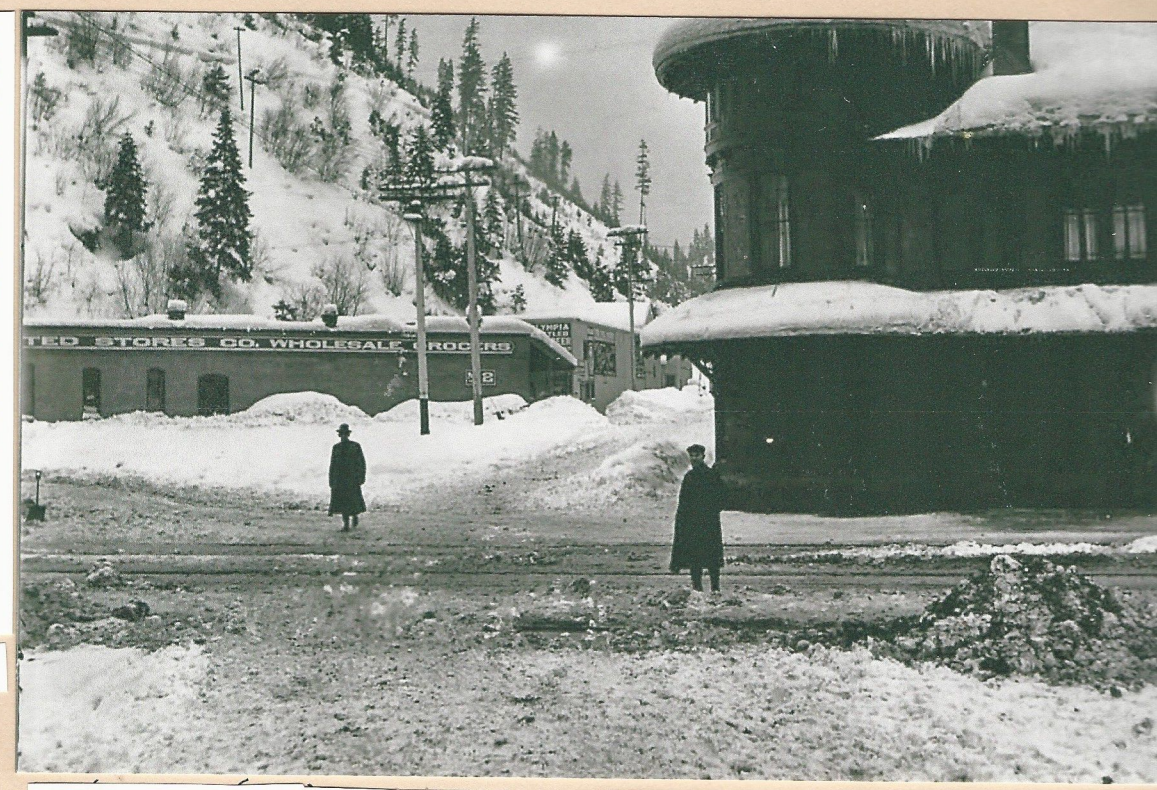
BS A331 (305-10) 1915

Gilmore's building, on the right in the 1911 photo, was located in what is now the empty lot at Kelly's Alley and 6th Street next to the Melodrama. Gilmore's was a loan office and cigars were also sold there. Joe Piela's building stands where the Depot Museum is today. The red light district would have been found behind this building. The NP Bar occupied the first floor. They sold Sunset Brewery's beer, which was brewed locally in Wallace on the south side of town.

BS A0691 (65-6) Coeur d'Alene River (29)

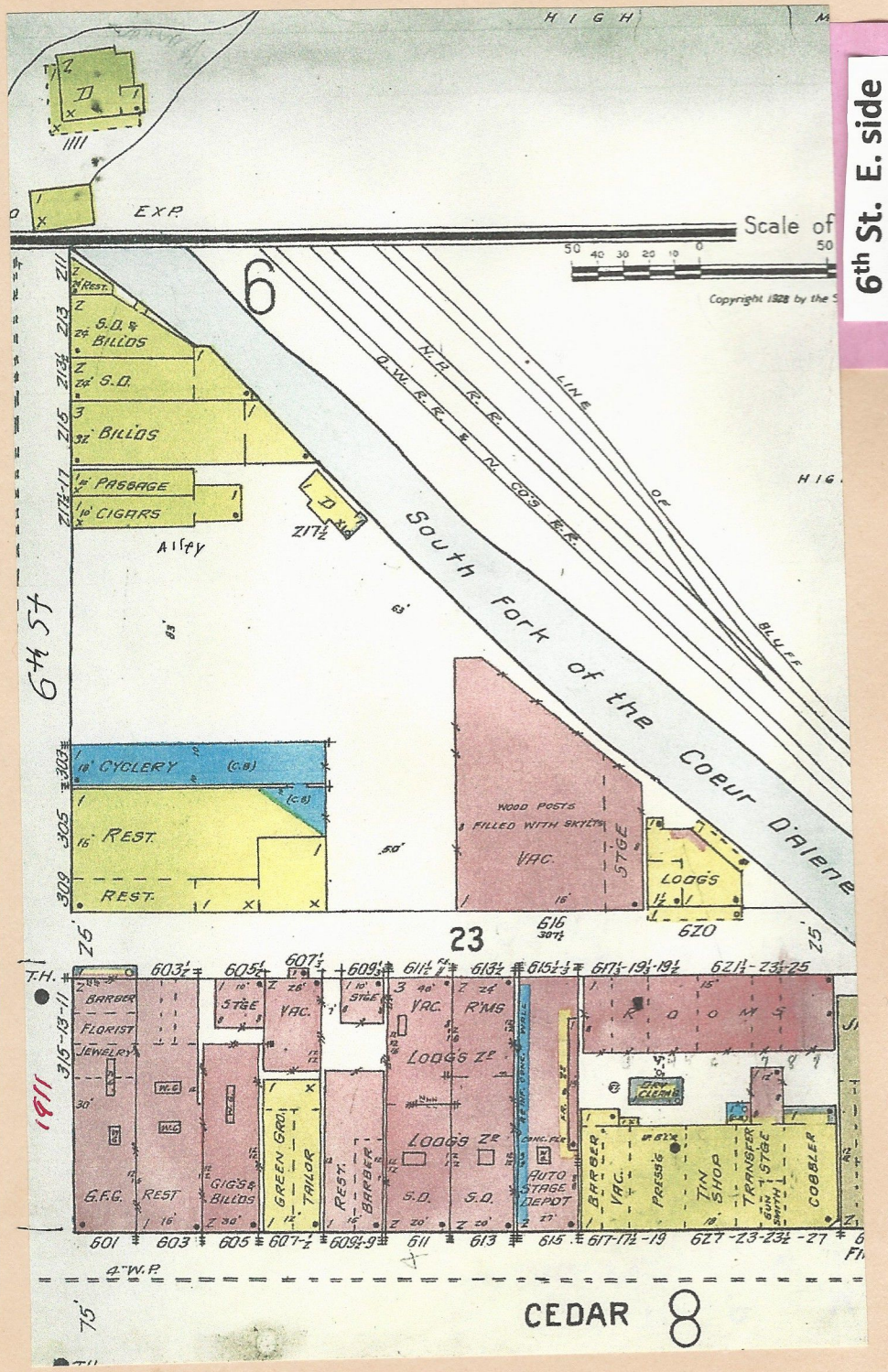
(6th St. Bridge & Flatiron Bldg.)

T - 20 - 01 Sixth Steet, 1918 - 1922

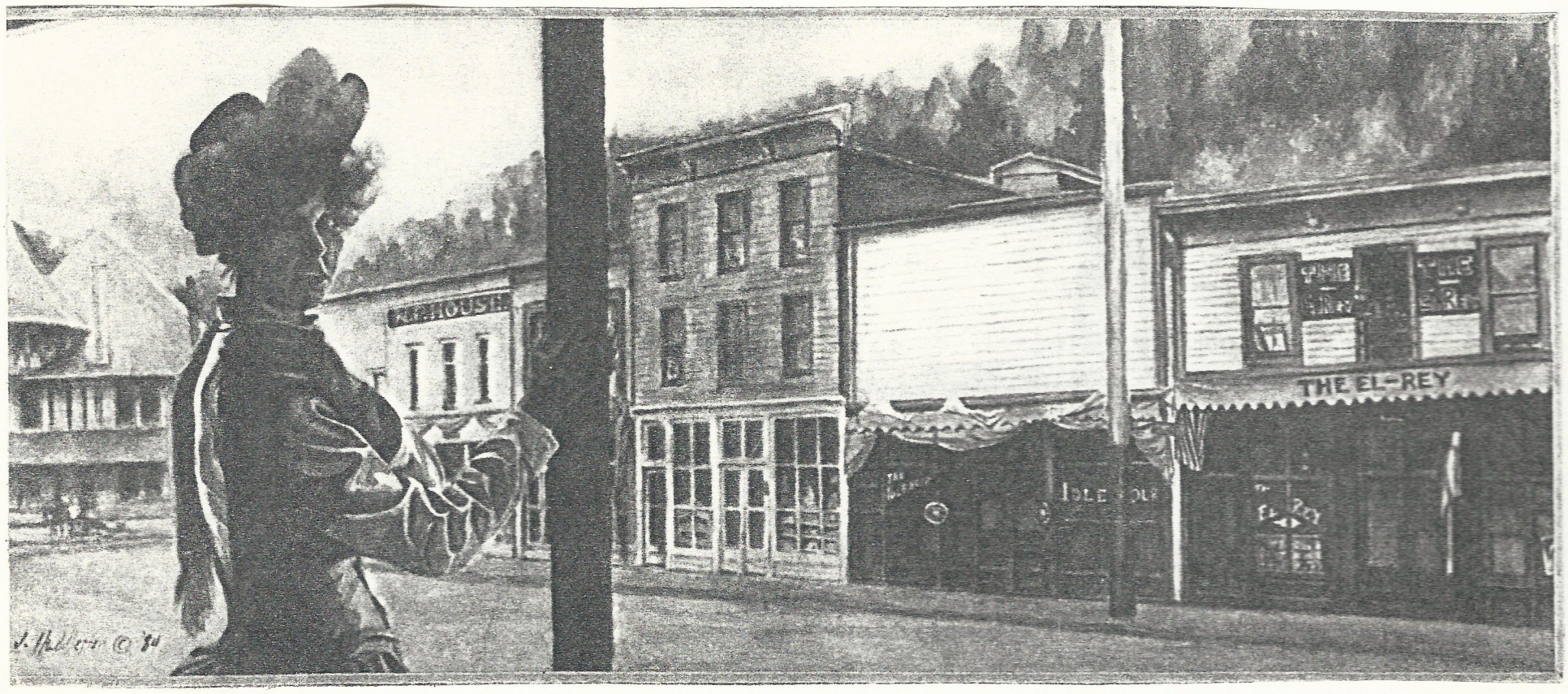


BS X174a (367-5) Wallace – O.W.R.&N. -Northern Pacific (07) 1913

BS B149-38 (251-5) Placer Creek Flood (19) (Sixth St. Br



6th St. E. side
NP - Cedar

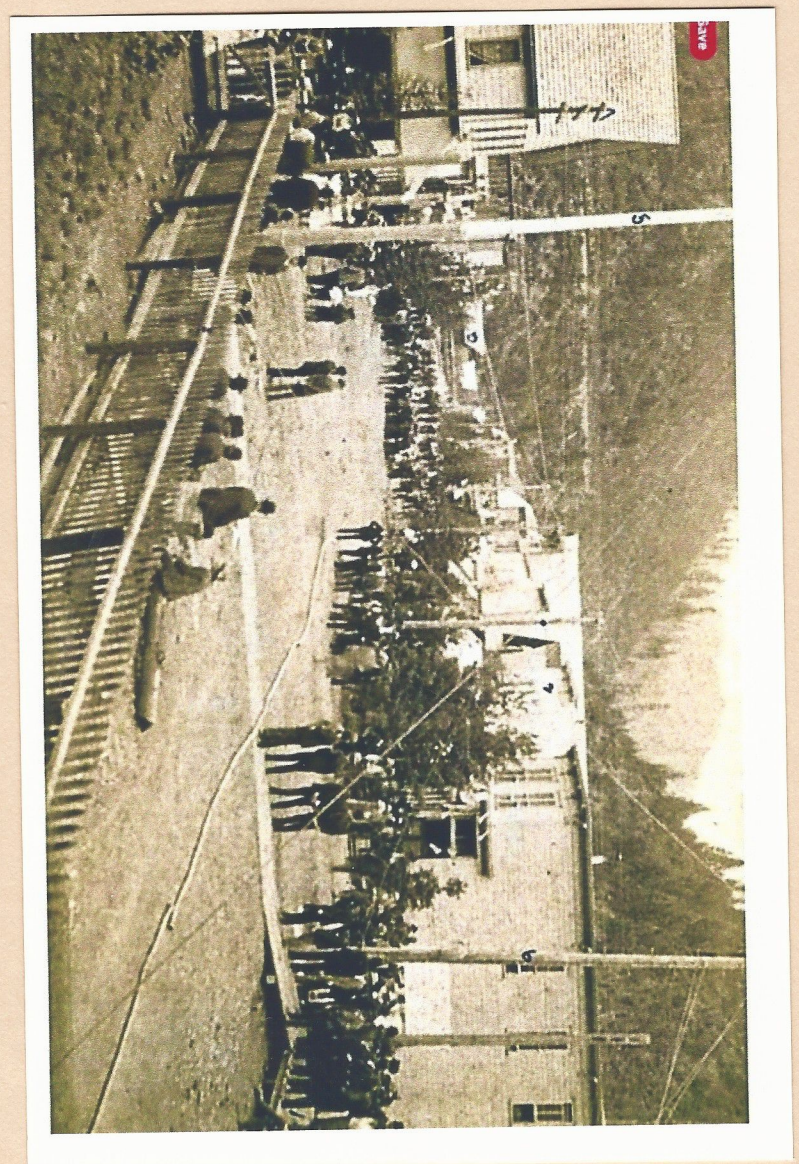


BS X097 (358-1) Wallace – Flood (03) 15/11/06

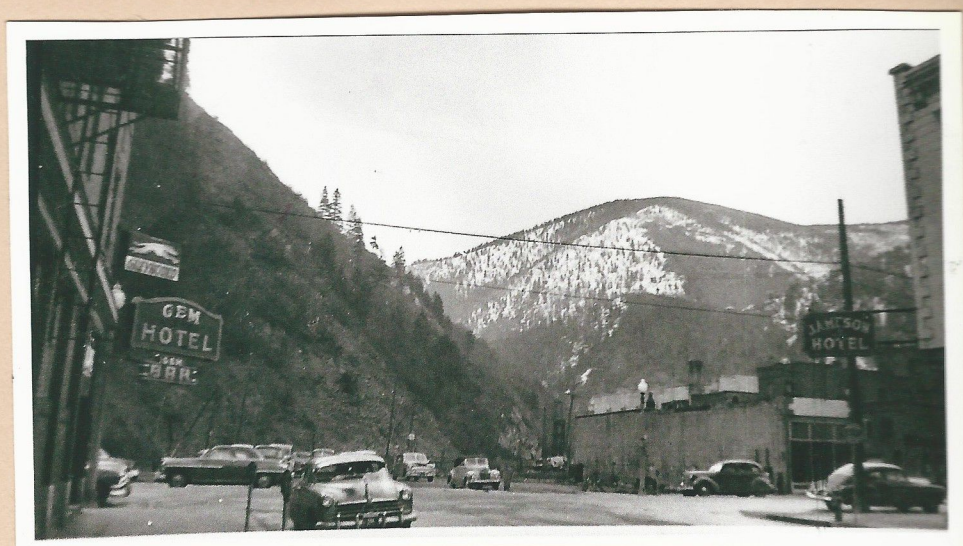
Street overfloweth

In the current times of restricted lawn watering due to low water supply, it is interesting to look back to a time when there was so much water available that it was flowing down Sixth Street in Wallace as seen in this Nov. 15, 1906, picture. Logs or large mine timbers were washed up alongside the Northern Pacific House, the first building on the left and the fire hydrant in the center of the picture appears to be in the middle of the street. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library)

6th St



NP House

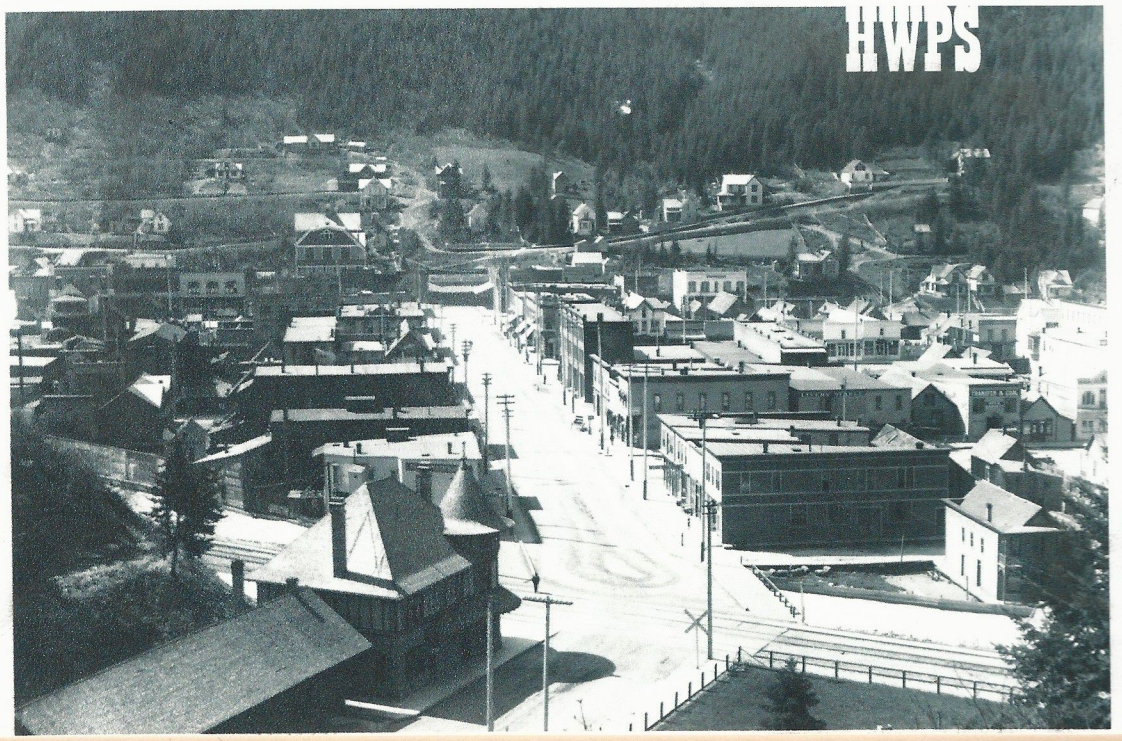


Joe Pelia

T

6th ↗

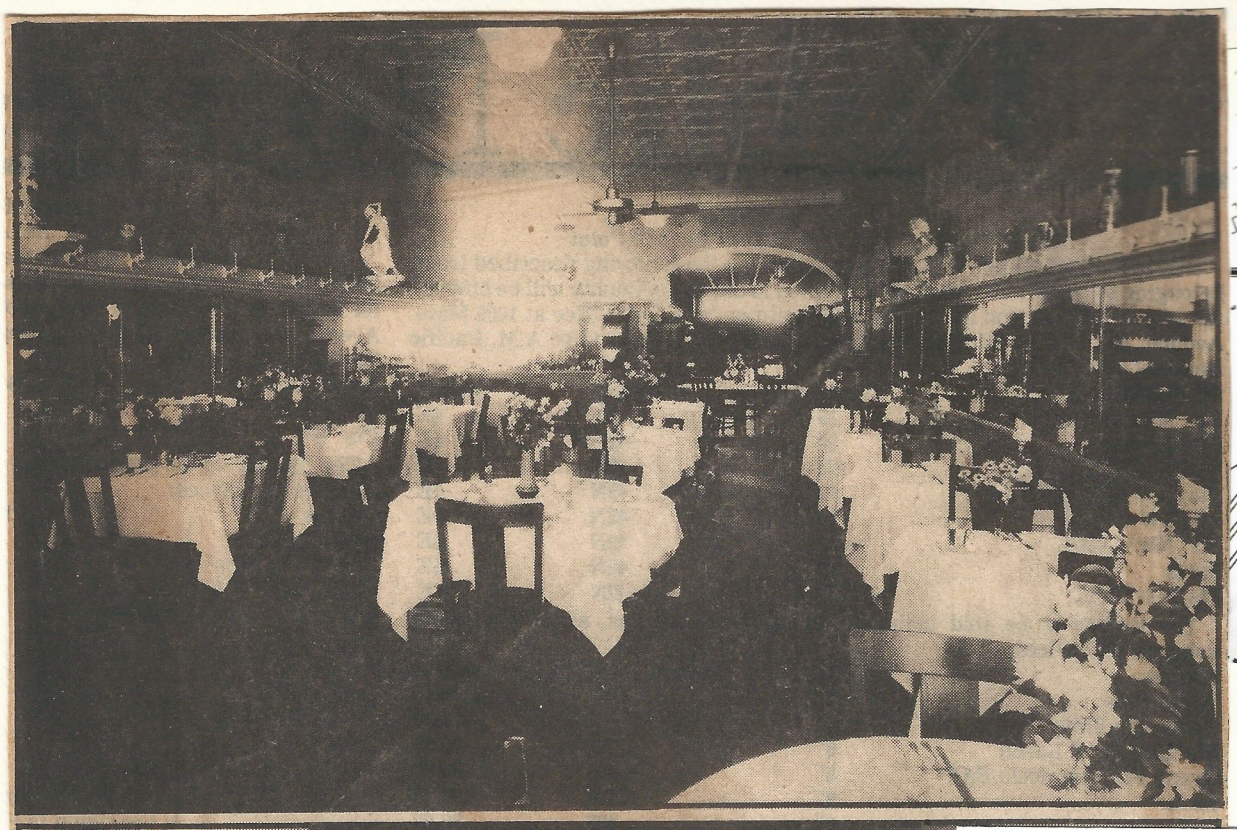
→ Cedar

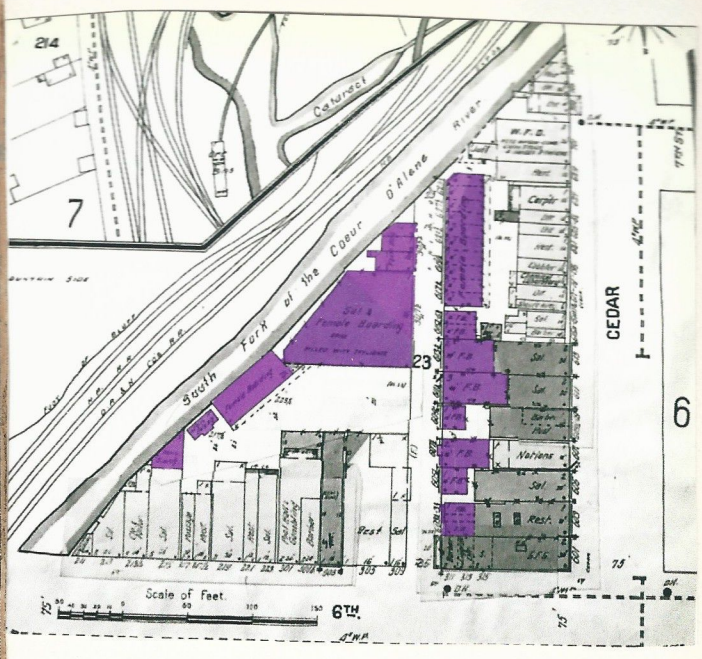


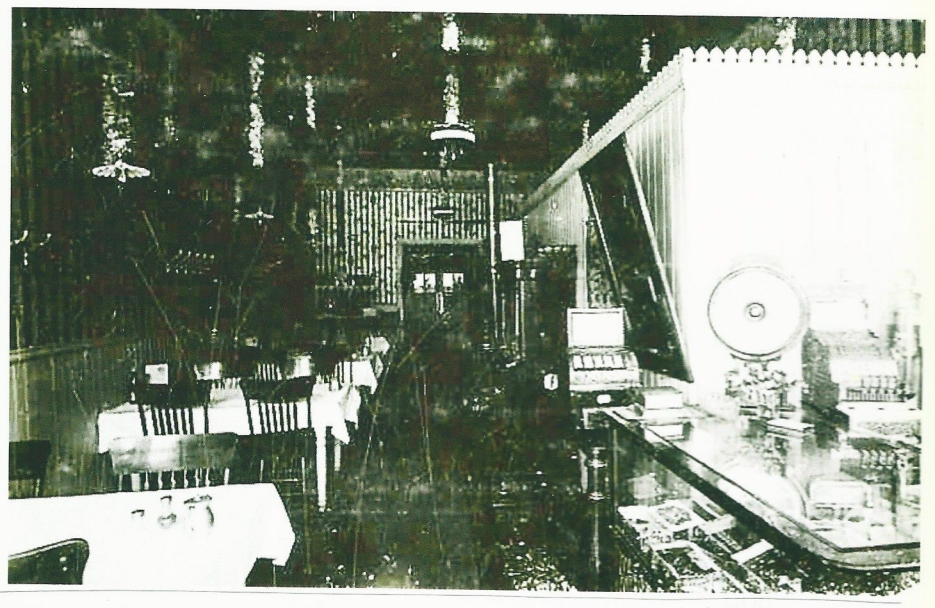
1904

bs x331

BS X094 (358-2) Wallace – Flood (04) 1906







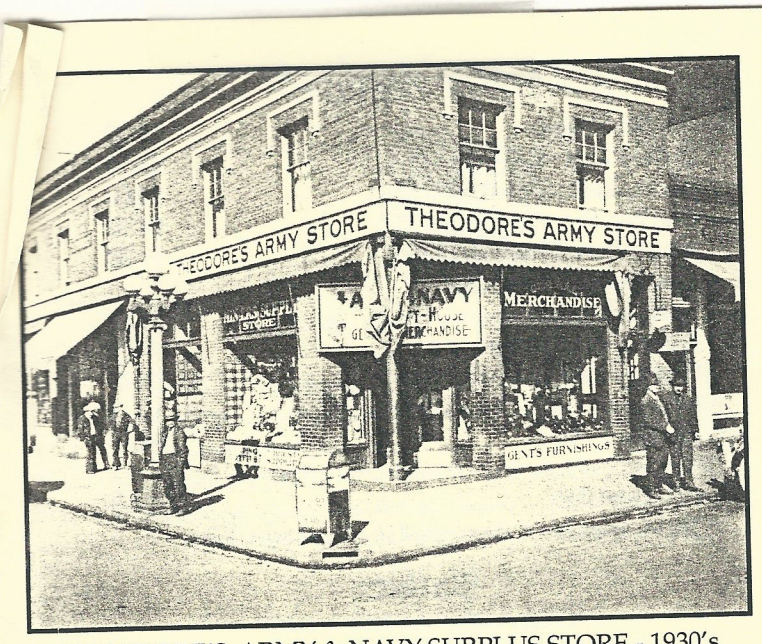
BS B515 (42-10) Banquet Restrurant 3/4/05

Dining in style

The two photos above and the one at right show the interior of The Banquet Restaurant, a premier dining establishment in Wallace during its early history. The restaurant was located on the site of a grocery store on 6th Street which has operated under the names of The Combination, J.B.'s Food City and most recently, 6th Street Market. Cliff Zent, Kellogg, who loaned these photos, said The Banquet was the premier restaurant in the region during its operation. These photos were taken in 1926, and show in order the three different sections of the restaurant, each of which faced 6th Street. Above is the counter portion, and at top right and right are the two dining rooms. Zent said the back of the middle section contained a dance floor and nickleodeon. He said his mother, Betty Felker, now of Spokane, met his father at the restaurant where they both were employed. The restaurant closed in the early 1930s during the Great Depression, he said. Part of it later burned and eventually was torn down, he said.

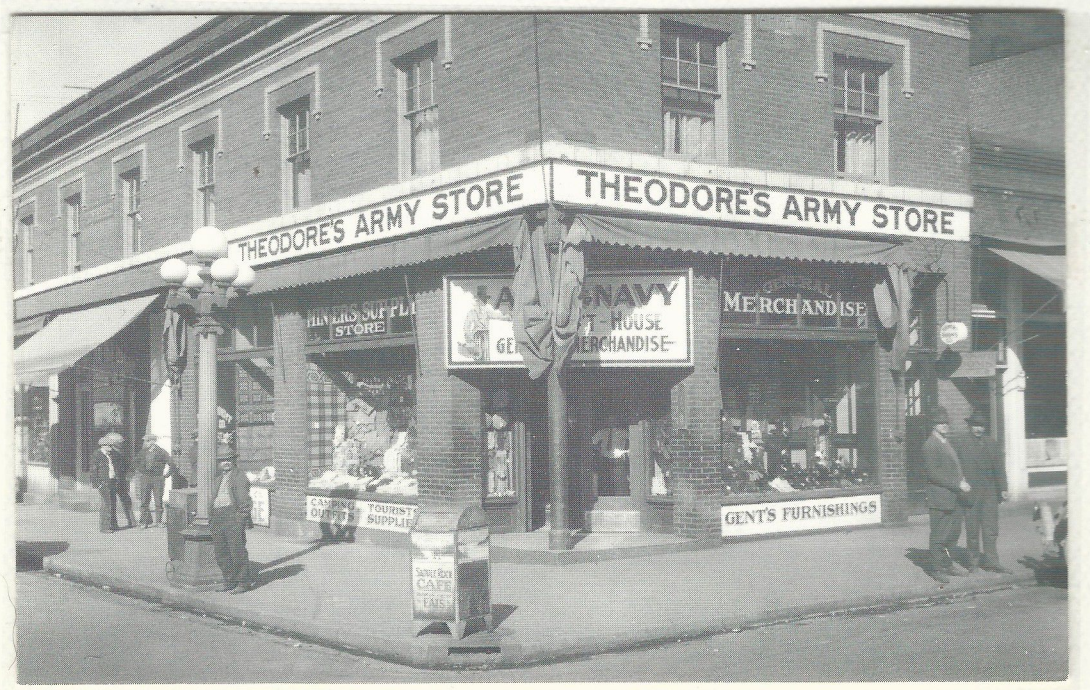
Banquet Cafe

1913



THEODORE'S ARMY & NAVY SURPLUS STORE - 1930's

The Silver Corner Bar and Grill is located in the Arment Building that was constructed in 1911. This structure was the third Arment Building to be erected on the same lot. The first was destoyed in the 1890 fire; the second was a frame building which was replaced by the present day masonry structure. The second story retains its white brick ornamentation and cornice. It has been a variety of stores during the century; a jewelry store in the extreme north space, a clothing store for many years, and a Army Surplus store. When Brownie's Corner moved in they used the motto "The second greatest second-class joint in town" The second floor oporated as a bordello from the 1920's into 1980. John Posnick and his son relocated to this location in March of 1978.



BS X560b (377-10)

1913

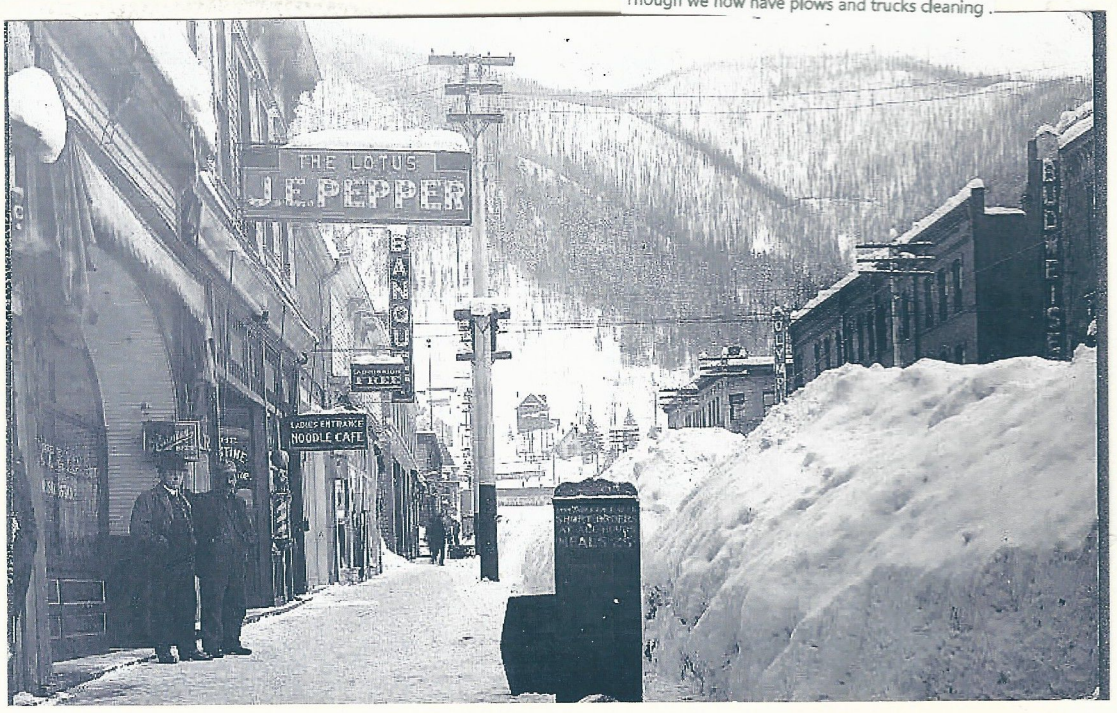
69 Pr. Ed.

SNOW GOT DEEP IN OLD DAYS

Snow got deep in the old days as shown by this street scene in Wallace in the early days around 1915, the exact date being unknown. Tabor's Store, which is featured in this progress edition, can be identified at its familar corner. There appeared to be no use in clearing the main street as there were no cars to run in those days. It was enough of a task to keep the sidewalks shoveled and the snow was just thrown out into the street to await the spring thaw.

ing South on 6th Street (Wallace Corner is on the right). Heavy Snows have always been part of winter life in Wallace. This picture taken in 1913 gives us an idea how hard getting around was during the time before automobiles and heavy trucks were the norm. The snow was often plowed using horses dragging a "V" shape plow behind and then the snow would be loaded by men with shovels onto wagons and taken from the city streets.
Though we now have plows and trucks cleaning .

1913



BS B98-2 (304-6) Street Scene (06) (S. 6th)

6th St. - South

1913

It is only fitting that an unique theater be housed in an unique building. Where else can a grandmother happily sit beside her grandchild munching popcorn in a former house of ill repute?

Those who have grown to love Wallace's infamous Kelly Building (known to many as the Lux) like to think that the structure occupying 212 Sixth Street in 1891 was expanded to its present 25 by 75 feet in 1899. Since nobody seems to know for sure, the present home of Sixth Street Melodrama celebrated her 100th birthday in 1991.

It is known that Fred H. Kelly built his paint and wallpaper store here in 1899 and that a grocery store was located on the first floor during the 1920s. The 212

and the Coeur d'Alene were two of the bars later hosted by the Kelly Building. Swan's Place featured owner Joe Swan dancing with all the ladies and reciting Robert Service's poems while wearing his famous white shoes.

From 1899 'till 1977 the business conducted upstairs was well-known but not discussed in polite society. Early insurance records mentioned a "female boarding house," but locals referred to the second floor as "the paint shop" long after Mr. Kelly's big WALLPAPER sign was no longer correct. By World War II the Lux Rooms or Lux Hotel, finally called simply "The Lux", was famous (infamous?) throughout the Northwest.

And then, transportation officials decided that continuation of Interstate 90 would include the portion of Downtown Wallace occupied by — you guessed it — the Kelly Building. When the State of Idaho purchased the building in 1977, the ladies moved around the corner to Cedar Street, but the governor and members of the State Legislature were teased about Idaho's ownership of a house of ill repute!

There was no laughing in Wallace. Harry Magnuson and others interested in preserving the historic district, finally reached a compromise with the State and the building was saved.

By the spring of 1990, whether the old "paint shop" was 91 or 99 years old, she had three claims to

fame besides her titillating past and entertaining present; she was (1) the oldest woodframe structure in downtown Wallace. (2) a contributing building on the National Historic Register and (3) a hideous example of a "modernized" exterior.

When the Coeur d'Alene Fruit Company made its home at 212 Sixth Street during the 1920s, the facade was lovely, as can be seen in a Barnard Stockbridge photograph.

Home for Sixth Street Melodrama is the historic Lux Building, Downtown Wallace's oldest woodframe structure, which was built in 1899 by Fred H. Kelly as a paint and wallpaper store. Hence, the euphemism "paint shop" when reference was made to the business that was conducted upstairs.

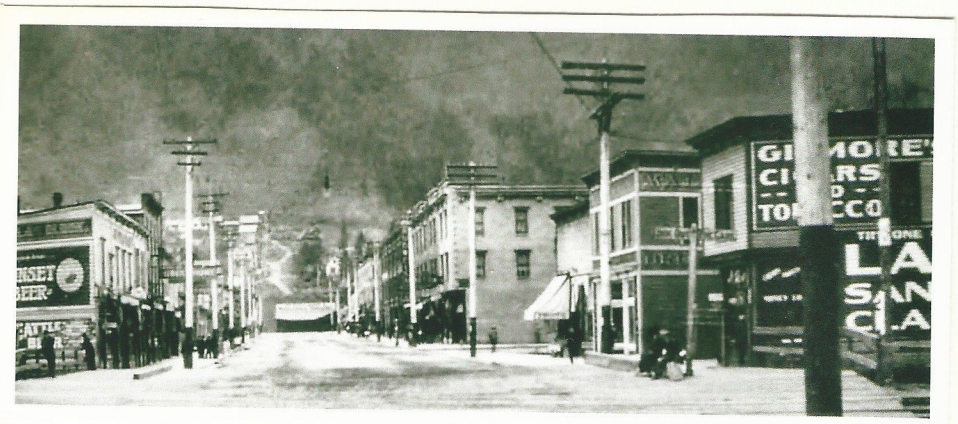
Early insurance records often mentioned a "female boarding house" on the second floor. Downstairs, in the area now occupied by the Melodrama, the wallpaper shop was followed by a grocery store, and in later years, various drinking establishments.

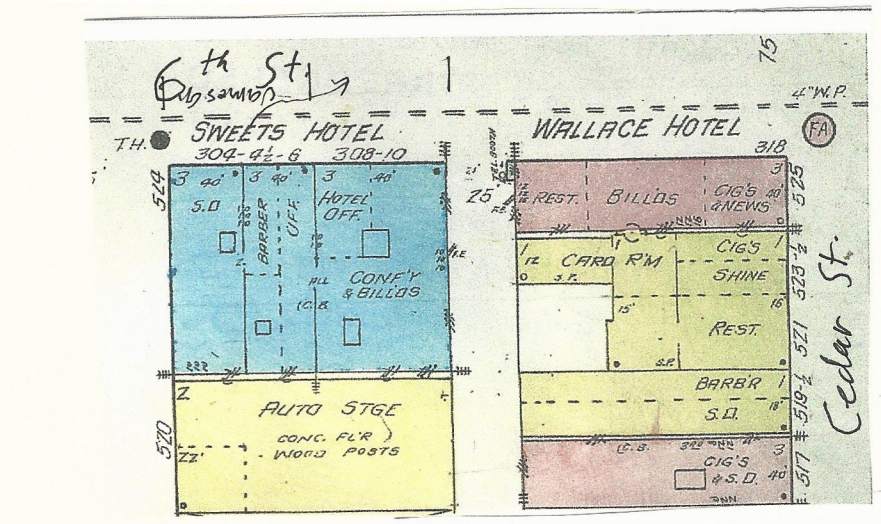
Plans for Sixth Street Melodrama's Lux Building include an inclined floor and Victorian detail on the interior, and restoration of the exterior. Mr. Kelly's paint and wallpaper store at Sixth Street and Kelly's Alley will again be a proud member of the Wallace Historic District.

8-X778 Photo (circa 1920) Courtesy University of Idaho Barnard Stockbridge Collection

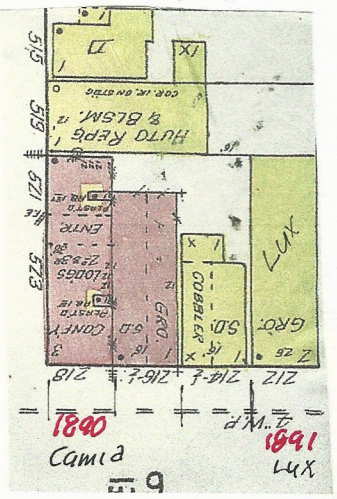
5. KELLY BUILDING (1891), 212 SIXTH STREET. Believed to be the oldest wood-frame structure in the business district. This two-story hotel with a flat roof has a projecting wooden cornice supported by wooden brackets. A smaller cornice separates the first and second floors on the front. In past years, the Kelly Building also has had "female boarding" accommodations upstairs and a hardware store on the ground floor. Recently purchased and remodeled by Sixth Street Melodrama.

6th S. W. side
NP - Cedar





4. CAMIA BUILDING (1890), 521 SIXTH STREET. A three-story red brick building with an overhanging metal cornice at the top and a somewhat narrower one between the first and second floors. The second and third floor windows are simple double hung sash with brick borders punctuated by terra cotta squares in the corners. Original construction was completed in October 1890 by Joseph Turner. This is thought to be the site of the chimney fire, the beginning of the 1892 fire disaster that leveled the entire downtown district.



BS Z503 (358-3) Wallace (01), Flood 1900 –

T - 39 - 76 Sweets Hotel, 1937 - 1941

Looking back

This is what the Jameson looked like in 1906 when it was a billiard hall located on the corner of 6th and Pine in Wallace. The owner at that time was Theo. F. Jameson, for whom the present day Jameson is named. Note the wood sidewalk and the dress of the men in the picture. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

THE JAMESON

Wallace, Idaho

The Historic Jameson Restaurant, Saloon, and Hotel with a touch of the Old West of Wallace, originally opened in 1900. It is now restored to its former elegant self and is rich in the mining heritage.

Maggie, a guest who stayed at the hotel a long time ago, was the object of a quest for years. She was in her late twenties, well dressed, well-bred and wealthy, but nobody knew where she came from.

She would always stay in her favorite, Room 3, for weeks at a time. Maggie seemed to enjoy relaxing and watching the activity in the streets outside the window of her room. She would also help the staff in the saloon and the steak house.

No one seemed to know anything about her except that she received letters from New York and London; she never talked about herself. This went on for years. One day early in the 1930's, Maggie checked out of the hotel for the last time. She was headed for the East Coast. A few weeks later, word came back to Wallace that she had died in a violent accident. The staff at The Jameson were quite sad for they enjoyed her company and appreciated her help.

According to the general manager, Rick Shaffer, "Odd things started to happen, especially in Room 3." Room fans and lights were turned on and off, hot showers turned cold, guests found themselves locked in their rooms with the key on the outside. Guests also heard quiet footsteps, and felt the uneasy presence of someone nearby, but nobody was there.

The strangest thing of all is that someone was using the sheets and towels in Room 3 despite the fact that it was locked and empty. The hotel owners, the Jamesons, were so puzzled they consulted a couple of psychics. The psychics agreed there was a spirit at the hotel: a woman who, because she had no home of her own and loved the hotel, had "checked back in."

The psychics stressed that she is friendly. The Jameson staff believed it to be Maggie and were glad to have her back. "They felt the same comfort from her presence as they did when she was staying with them before," Shaffer says. "To this day, Maggie makes her presence known. She is almost always welcome, and even looked forward to," Shaffer adds.

She still turns off the hot water, steals keys, and fiddles with the fans. It seems that Maggie is at home at The Jameson.

Wallace-Jameson and Sweets (01)

Morley Barber

Pfister Tailor

Sweet's and Jameson's in 1913

BS X245 (364-6)

This is a 1913 view of Sweet's Hotel and Jameson's on Sixth Street in Wallace. Sweet's at that time was owned by Lewis L. Sweet, a former Gem saloon operator and part owner of the old Wallace Hotel (located where the Idaho First Bank is now) prior to the construction of his own hotel (Sweet's) in 1907.

The Jameson was built (probably also in 1907) by Theodore F. Jameson, a former Wardner saloon owner, who came to Wallace in 1889. At the time this picture was taken the sign indicates that Williams & Fahle were owners of Jameson's.

Careful examination of the original picture indicates that Morley's Barber Shop and Pfister & Burns Tailor Shop occupied the street level space now occupied by the Jameson lounge and restaurant. The corner of what is now Albi's Gem Bar is also visible across the street on the extreme right of the photo, but it is not known what establishment occupied the corner at that time. It should be noted, however, that the building was only two stories high in 1913.

The July 11, 1913, issue of *The Weekly Press-Times* had the following story on Sweet's:

"The quarters in Sweet's Hotel, which were recently vacated by the Grill, have been refurnished and fitted up as a spacious lobby for the hotel. New furniture has been installed and other changes are contemplated. The Management is planning to put in a pool and billiard room in the rear of the lobby in the near future."

An early day letterhead for Sweet's stated that the hotel had electric lights and telephones in every room.

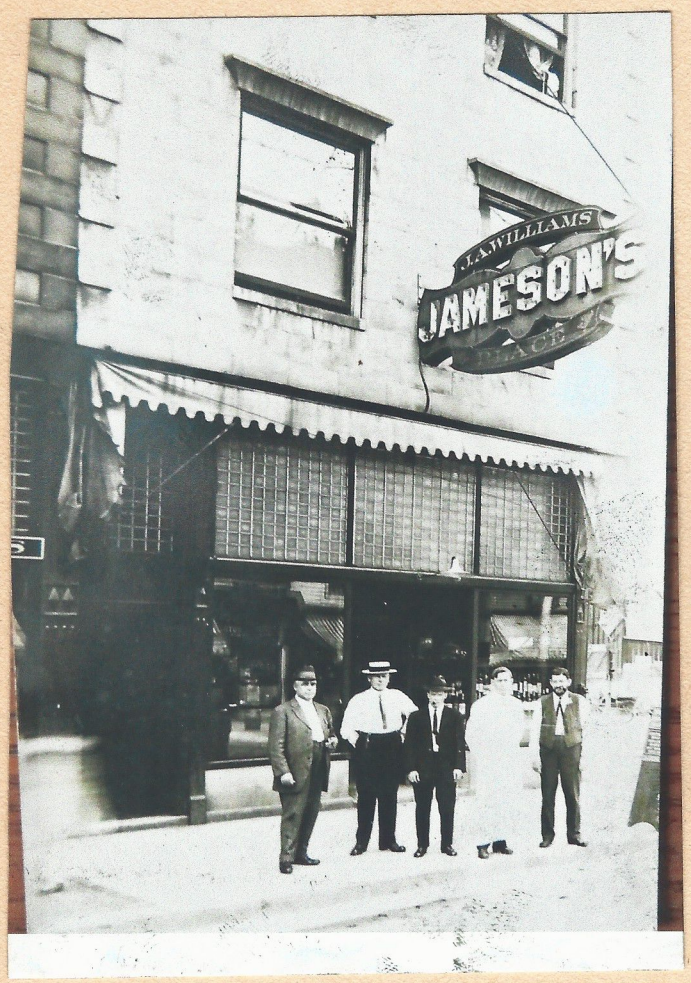
Chris Terzo is the present owner of Sweet's. Harry F. Magnuson owns Jameson's. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Library.)

Opened in 1908 by Williams & Fohle, The Jameson has been restored to its original casual elegance. The motto of "good quality and good service" goes on.

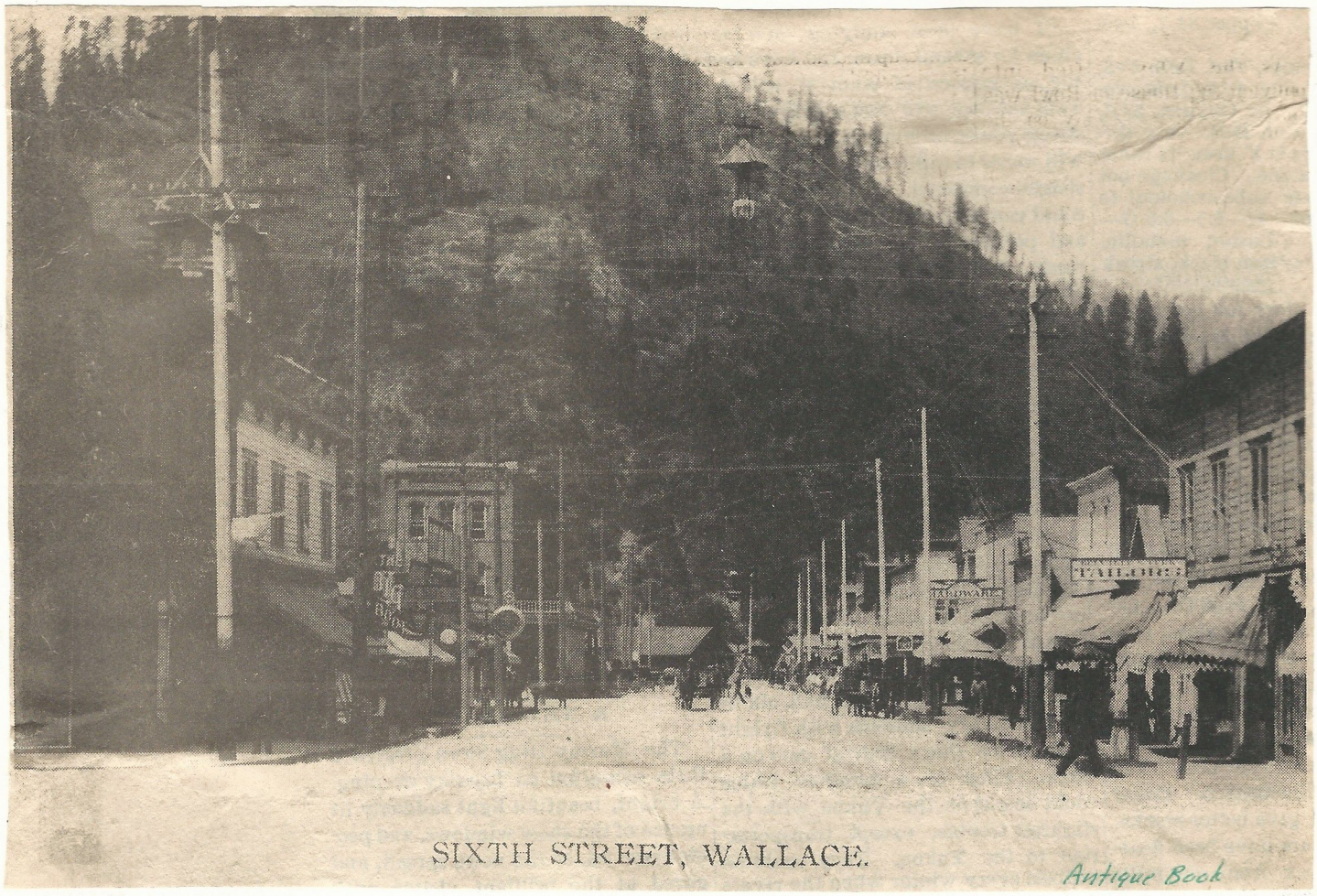
3. SWEETS HOTEL (1907), 308 SIXTH STREET. This three-story concrete block hotel has simple lines enhanced by quoins at the corners and parapeted roof line. The original cornice, identical to the one at the Jameson, is missing, but the molded window lintels remain. Several early photographs of the mining district are on display in the rear of the restaurant and bar.

2. THE JAMESON HOTEL (1907), 304 SIXTH STREET. Built for Theodore Jameson to replace the frame structure of the same name and location, this pair of concrete block three-story buildings originally had matching cornices. The facade has been painted. The structure has been restored with vintage furnishings indoors and out, and the interior is designed to make the two buildings function as one. Because of this imaginative work, the owner was awarded the Idaho Preservation Council 1979 Orchid Award. Maggie, the ghost, is a regular customer of the Jameson.

BS X127 (364-8) 1905 Exterior of Sweet's Hotel and William's and Fahle Jameson's Place. There is a shoe-shine stand and a constable talking to a man hosing off the sidewalk. Billiard Hall (Phister and Burns) is written on the two of the outside windows.



BS X245A (364-7) Wallace-Jameson and Sweets(02) 1910



SIXTH STREET, WALLACE.

Antique Book

~~[illegible]~~
after 1890 WC
before 1900 MH
(have PC)
?

after 1890 WC
before 1900 MH

WALLACE, IDAHO, LOOKING WEST.

"Antique Book"

Jones & Deane Bldg 1892
burned 1933

Wallace in 1892

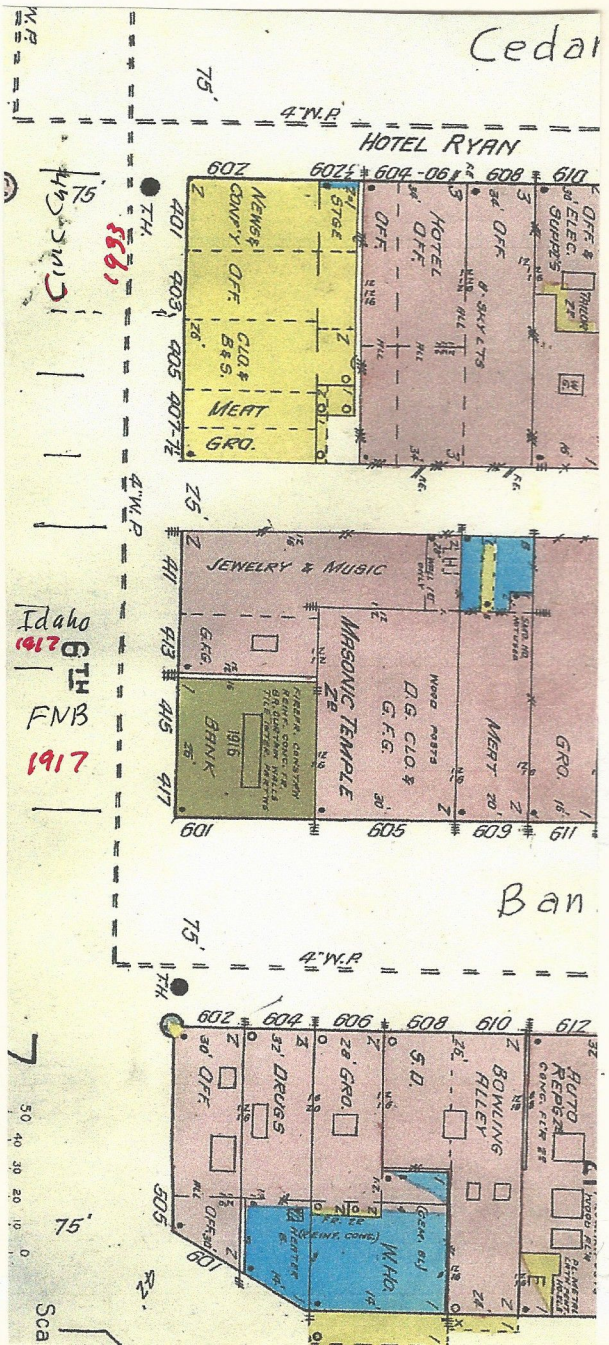
By RAY CHAPMAN
Staff writer

WALLACE — The history picture of last week showed the 1933 fire that burned the Ryan Hotel and completely destroyed the wooden Tabor building on the corner of Cedar and Sixth Street in Wallace.

This week's picture, taken about 1892, is reported to be that of the Jones and Deane building, the present location of Tabor's. Because the Wallace Press-Times, of Feb. 8, 1933, reported the Tabor building, a wooden structure then, was completely destroyed in this 1933 fire, the building must have had its name changed from Jones and Deane to Tabor some time after this picture and before the fire. Jimmy Pearce, who came to Wallace in 1917, reports that this structure was known as the Tabor building when he came to town and had Tabor's store on the corner and a clothing business next door.

Close examination of this picture shows a tavern on the corner, a restaurant next door and two clothing stores on the right side of the building.

BS Z563 (368-05) Wallace (05) Panorama (Tabors) - 1913 –



6th St. E. side
Cedar – Hotel

15. CIVIC (TABOR) BUILDING (1933), 602 CEDAR STREET. The 1890 vintage frame building occupied by Jesse Tabor was destroyed by fire in 1933. It was replaced with a brick building constructed by Tabor and Franklin Pfirman. The structure was designed by G.A. Pherson of Spokane. The resulting Art Deco design features extensive terra cotta trim on the second story and ranks among the finest to be found on commercial buildings in Idaho. Tabors store on the first floor remains in operation under the same name and had its centennial celebration in 1991. On the north side, the "Civic Center" entrance was for federal offices such as Army Recruiting, Bureau of Lands and other commercial offices.

Tabor's Wallace Store Dates Back to 1890

Business was established in 1890 by Jessie Tabor at the corner of 6th & Cedar, Wallace, where the Idaho 1st Nat'l. Bank is presently located. It was a woodframe building. Merchandise at that time consisted of tobacco, magazines, fresh fruit and some office supplies.

Jessie Tabor had a partner which was bought out in 1914. This was when George W. Tabor came into the business. In the mid - 1910's they added small appliances, record players, sporting goods and got into the photographic business, featuring film processing, chemicals, cameras, etc.

In 1940 they took on the Sherwin Williams paint franchise.

J. W. Tabor was John W. Graham's first wholesale office supply account in early 1890.

Tabor's stayed in the old wood frame building until it was moved to about where the Wilma Theatre is now located. Then a new concrete building was built and they stayed there until the bank bought the building. They moved across the street to their present location in a wood frame building. It burned down in Feb., 1933. A new building was erected in November of 1933.

J. W. Tabor died in 1940 and the business was left to George Tabor and his sister, Kathryn. George later bought out her interests and has run the business ever since.

Tabor's has been a franchised dealer for Frigidaire appliances for over 35 years and have been associated with the Eastman Kodak Company for over 50 years.

The store now has six full-time employees and three part-time employees.

Merchandise now carried by the firm is shown in a full page ad in this same progress edition.

KEN Pr. Ed. 69

TABOR'S STORE WAY BACK WHEN

This is a view of the interior of Tabor's Store in Wallace when merchandise consisted of tobacco, magazines, fresh fruit and some office supplies back in the early 1900's or late 1890's. The store now has six full-time employees and three part-time workers.

32. THE IDAHO BUILDING (1917), 413 SIXTH STREET. The two-story red-brick building was constructed for Mrs. Otterson and O.D. "Deke" Jones. It is distinguished by its original mezzanine windows and the extensive terra cotta trim. The Idaho Building has housed the Pennaluna Company since 1925. Pennaluna Company is the oldest continuously operating brokerage firm in the state of Idaho, serving the mining community in North Idaho for more than 70 years. At one time, the Wallace Stock Exchange met each day in the lobby of the Samuels Hotel and conducted their daily market. The Idaho Silver Shop sign remains from "Dante's Peak", by Universal Studios.

Tabor – Pfirman Bldg. (Civic Center)

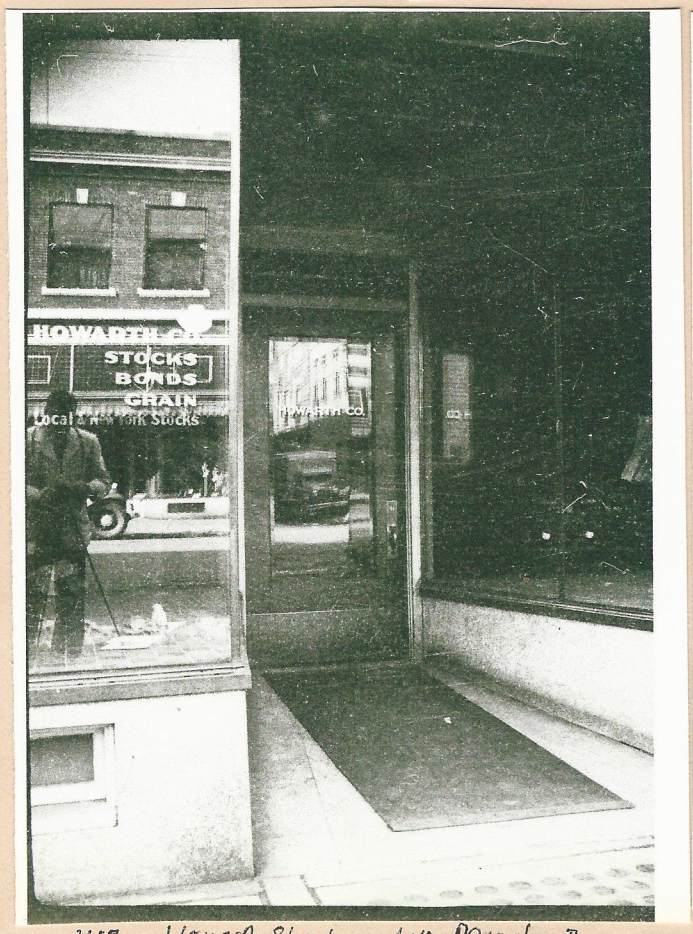
T Burmags

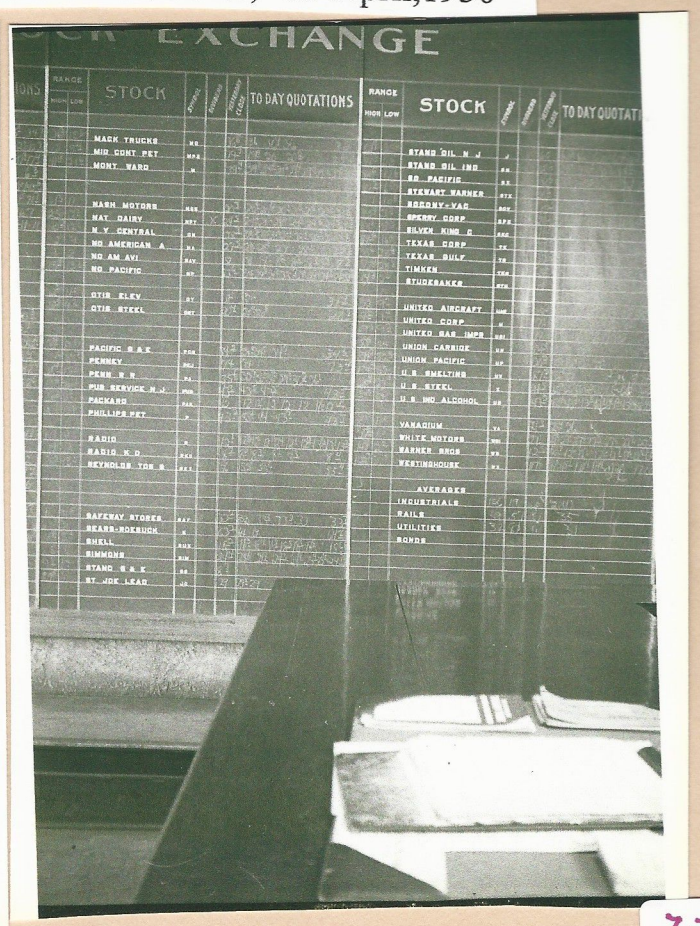
T Fifth St. Alley Between Cedar & Bast

T - 33 - 105 Tabor – Pfirman Building, (Stones), 1931 – 1935

T - 36 143 Stones Food Store, 23 April, 1936

Idaho Bldg.





T36-123

T - 36 -120 Sixth Street south from Cedar , 193 – 1938

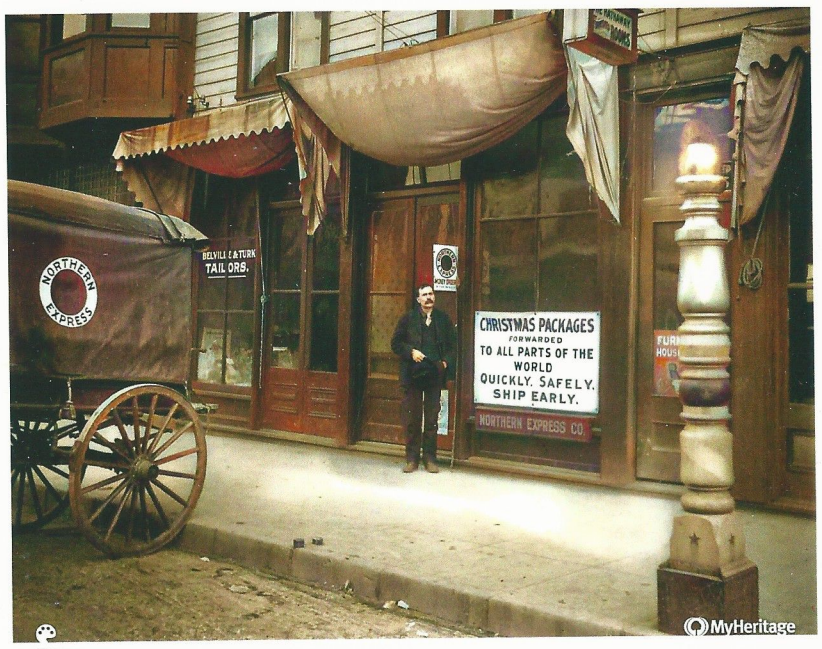
T - 36 121 Fifth and Cedar Street, Tabors (01), 1933 - 1938

T - 33 - 106 Michaels Menswear (later Theodores) 1931 – 1935

6th & Bank Street

BS B 448 (278-7) 6th Street Looking North

BS X 118 (362-7) Hathaway Building way Bldg 6th & Bank



BS 097A (362-77) Hathaway Building

Belvilk & Turk Tailors Northern Express Co.

Hathaway Furn. Rooms 1905

38 X118 (362-07) Hathaway Bldg

6th & Bank Street

RELIC UNCOVERED AT WALLACE

Box Flume Put Down in 1888 Is Located.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 8.—A relic of the early history of this city was uncovered yesterday, when the big steam roller of the Warren Construction company, which has the contract for paving the business district of the city, sank in Sixth street, going into an old flume. The sinking of the big roller into the street was a mystery until pioneers were consulted. In 1888, when Wallace was a cedar swamp, with but a few buildings on the present townsite, a box flume was laid down the center of what is now Sixth street, the original purpose being to drain the waters which flowed from the gulch immediately south of the present White & Bender building and the G. Scott Anderson block. The flume carried considerable water and eventually it became the city's first sewer system.

BS 18-4 (278-6) 6th Street-N 4-10-2

BS X 581 (373-6) 6th Street-N

BS B 264-4 (690-2) 5-1-42 /42

Rullmans, Bootery Pennaluna

76

A Historic Space

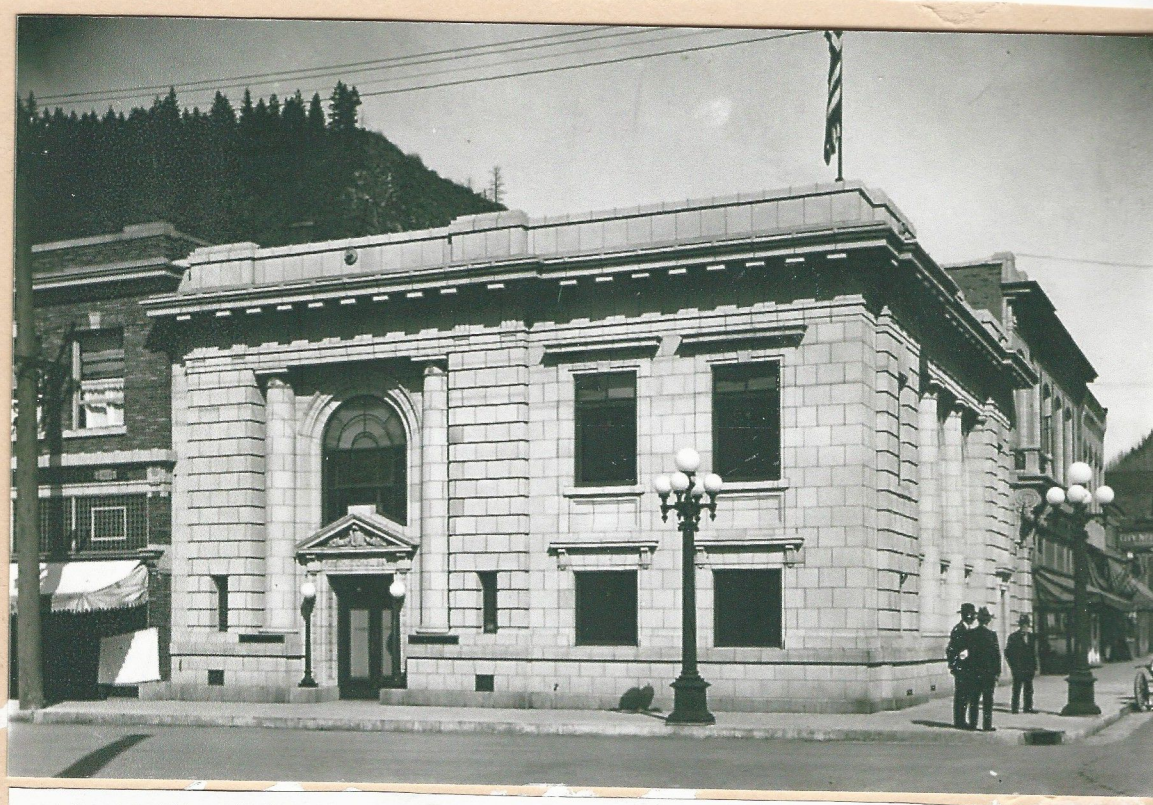
The Wells Fargo building in Wallace, Idaho was originally built in 1917 to house the First National Bank of Wallace, the first nationally chartered bank in Shoshone County (1892). The second renaissance revival, white terra cotta structure is distinguished by its engaged Doric columns, round arched windows, pedimented entry, cornice and parapet. The building went through extensive restoration in the 1980s and received an Orchid Award from the Idaho State Historic Society in 1988. The building, located at the corner of Sixth and Bank, is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The First National Bank of Wallace operated as an independent bank until 1972 when it became a branch of the newly organized First National Bank of North Idaho (FNB). FNB was acquired by First Security Bank of Idaho in 1993 and became Wells Fargo Bank in 2000.

The Wallace branch of the Agency Bank of Murray, under the direction of Charles Hussey, opened in 1887, and shortly before it failed in 1890 it changed its name to the Bank of Wallace. Patrick Clark of the Poorman Mine, along with several others, purchased all the assets of the bank except the building, and opened the Coeur d'Alene Bank on January 10, 1891. In July 1892 Horace Davenport was the bank's cashier.

The First National Bank of Wallace was organized on August 8, 1892 by Frank F. Johnson, Henry White, Horace M. Davenport, Richard Wilson, and Charles E. Bender. Other directors, besides Johnson and White, were Charles W. O'Neil, R.R. Neill, Richard Wilson, and Albert Johnson. The bank, which took over the building formerly occupied by the Hussey bank,, was the first national bank organized in Shoshone County. Several banks had been started in Wallace, but by 1893 the First National Bank was the only bank operating. It remained without competition until Bernard O'Neil started the State Bank of Commerce in 1904. M.J. Flohr, who had been connected with the bank since 1895, succeeded Davenport as cashier in 1903 and later became president of the bank.

The First National Bank continued to operate as an independent bank until 1972 when it became a branch of the newly organized First National Bank of North Idaho.



BS X457b (377-9) Wallace, Fre 1910 – 1910 –

BS X048 (516-10) Wallace – National Bank 1912

1912

12. HOLOHAN-McKINLAY BUILDING (1900-1901), CEDAR AND SIXTH STREETS. Some documents refer to the building as the O'Neil-Samuels Building. The cut-corner entrance has a Corinthian-columned entry with a round arched pediment. The ground floor at one time housed five separate stores. For many years several professional and business offices were located on the second floor, referred to as Cozy Corners. Private residences occupied the third floor.

BS X586b (356-10) Wallace, (02) -1919 - 4-21-19 19 -

1916

X586 b (1253) (936-10)

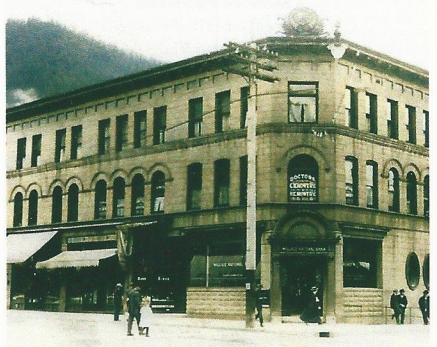
First National Bank

A newcomer, compared with the rest of this group, the First National Bank was built in 1916. It is a second renaissance revival, featuring engaged Doric columns, round arched windows, stepped entry and cornice and parapet. It stands at the corner of Sixt and Bank streets.

BS X586a (356-9) Wallace, (01) – 4-21-1919 –

6th St. W. side Cedar – Hotel

During a rock drilling contest on July 4, 1907 at Wallace, Idaho, George Baker and Walter Joy of Murray, beat C. M. Paterson and Pete Haff of Osburn, who were the former holders of the DCA drilling record. The prize was $280 to be split between the two of them. *(Courtesy Butch Jacobson)*



rles and Herbert Mowery's office building at Sixth and Cedar Street, circa 1

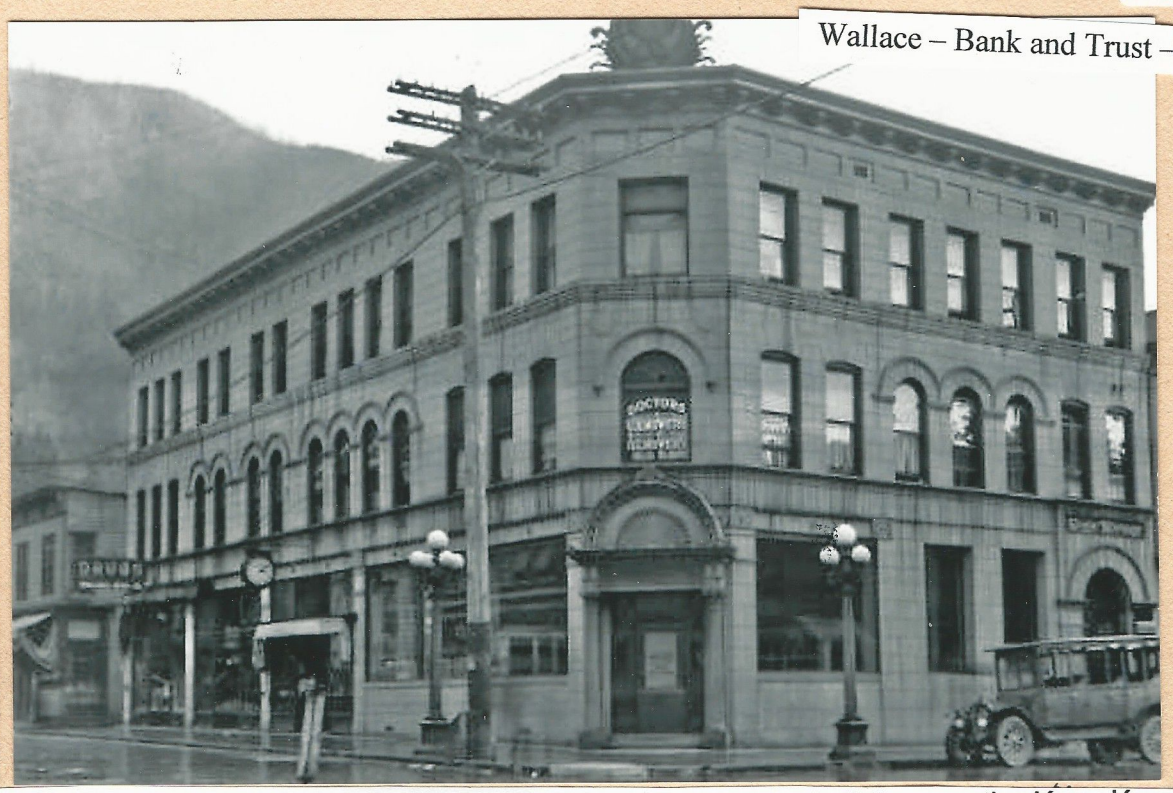
BS Z568

79

Wallace – National Bank (03) 1913

3/1/13

Wallace – Bank and Trust –



BS X501b (377-3)

Doctor C.R. Mowery and H.C. Mowery and dental offices upstairs. Also based in building are the Kozy Korner Rooms, Wallace Drug Co., Solberg's Men's Furnishings, and Gibb Jewelry store.

BS X637 (375-3) 1921

BS A318 (375-4) Wallace – Drug 1914
(01)

BS A310 (380-6) Wallace – Drug Company – (02) 1905

BS A317 (380-7) Wallace – Drug Company – (03) 1905

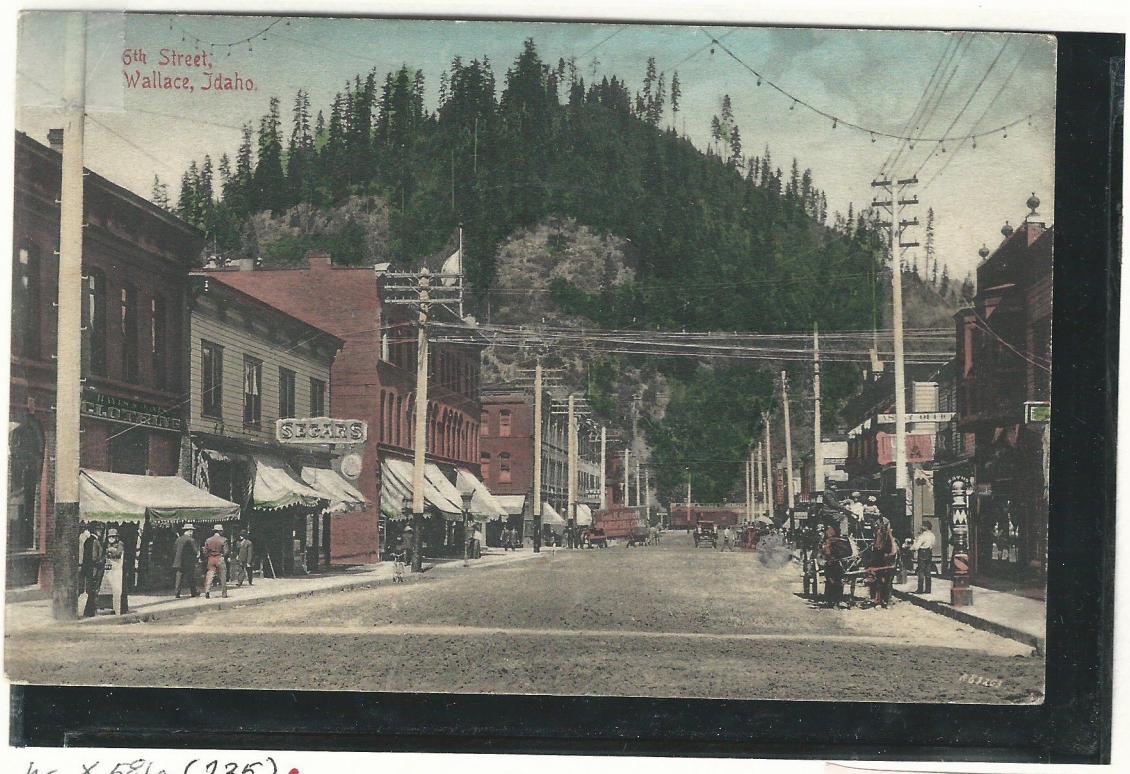
T - 58 - 5 Ramsier Drug , 24 May 1958

BS X507 (342-7) Wallace (05) (Looking Down Sixth

(342-7)

-1916 –

WS-Six-n-10Cc



135 - B-8-4 (W 752)

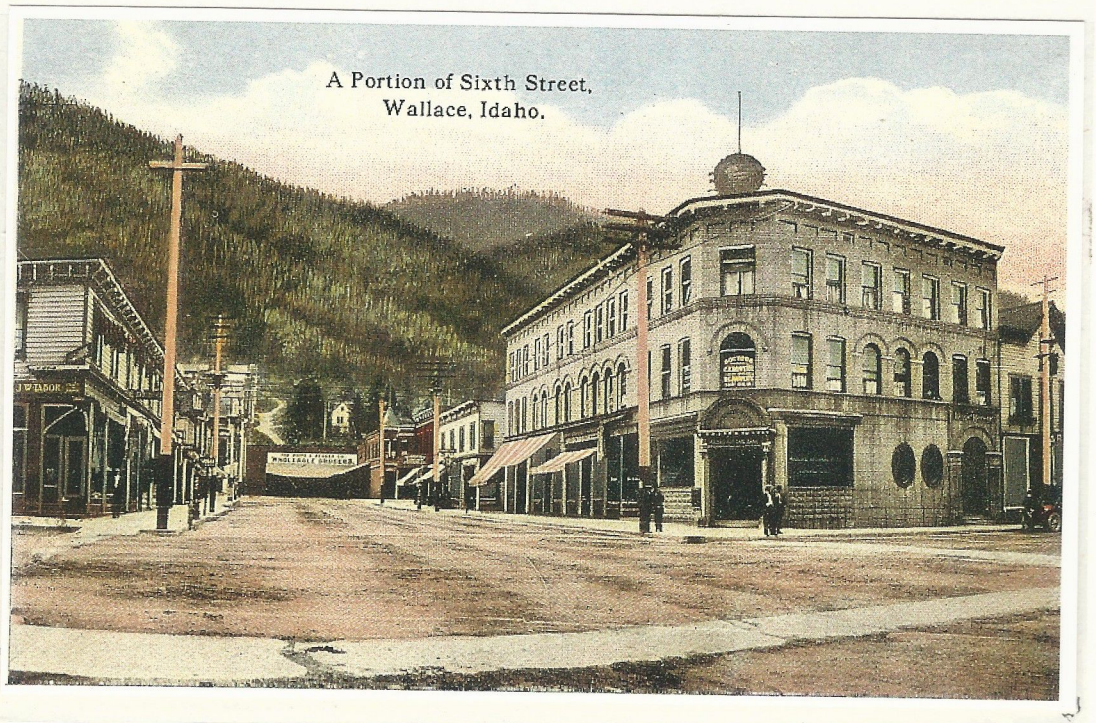
4-10-23

bs X 581c (235)

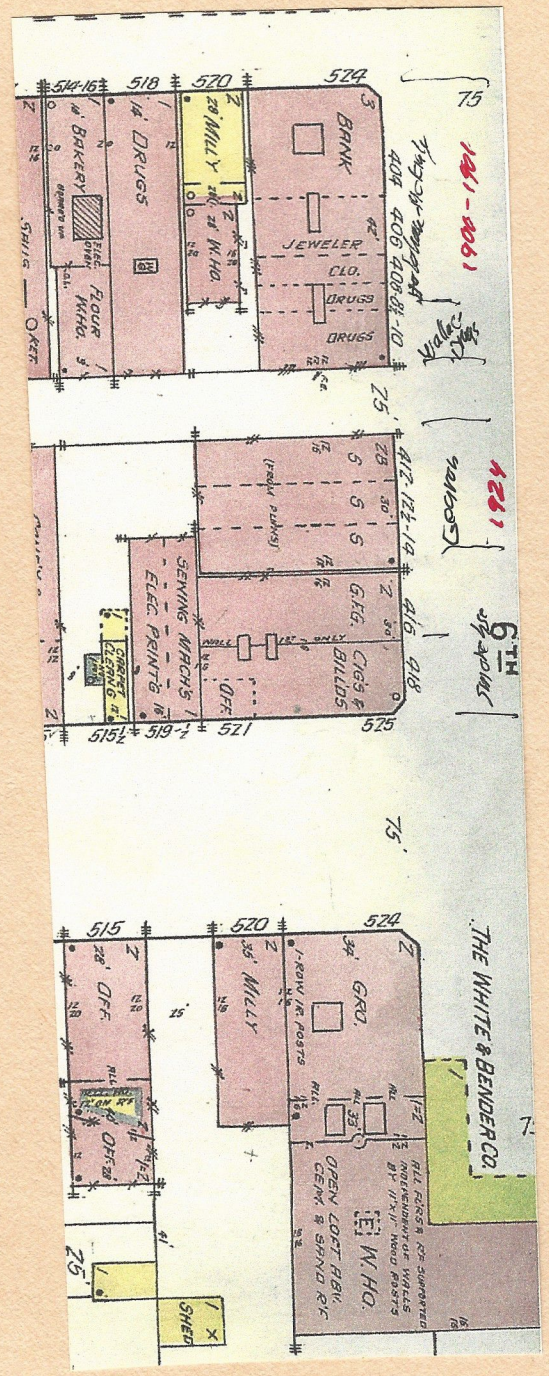
WS-Six-n-08Cc

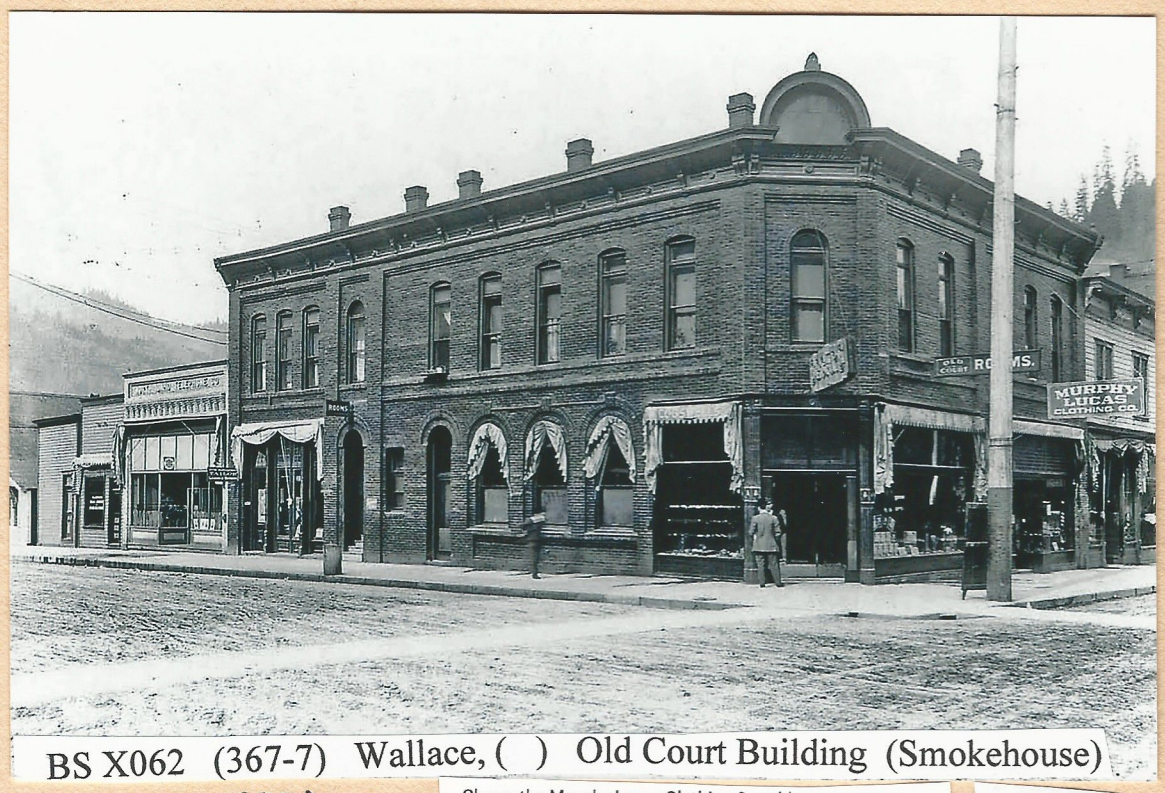
T2

T - 22 - 7 Parade on Sixth Street, June 1922



81



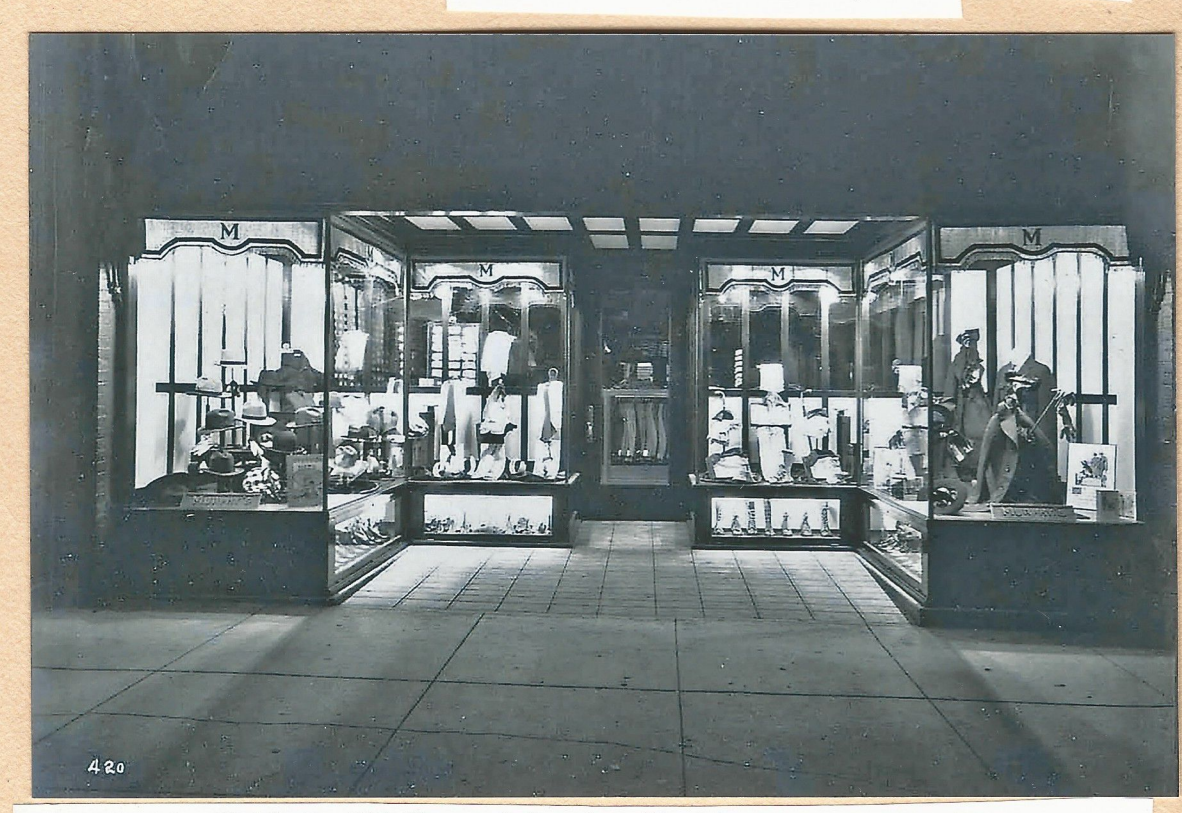


BS X062 (367-7) Wallace, ( ) Old Court Building (Smokehouse)

bs X062 (893)

Shows the Murphy Lucas Clothing Co., old court rooms, Otto Huelleman Tailor shop, and North Idaho Telephone Co.

- 1913 –



BS X420 (366-4) Wallace, Murphy Clothing Store - 1902 –

(366-4)

T - 58 -- 71 Corner View - Phillips Jewelry,

3 – Sept. - 1958

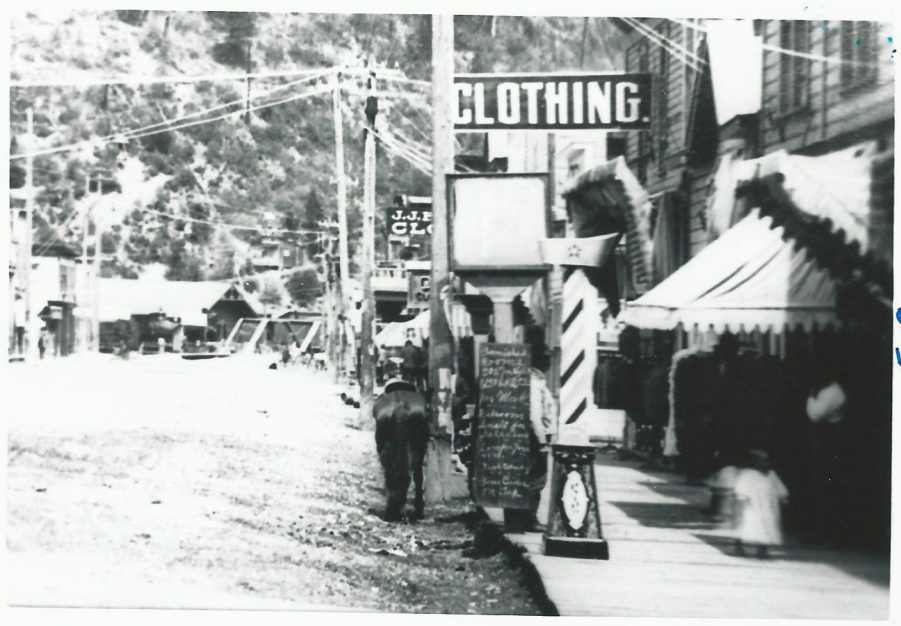
82

33. GEARON BUILDING (AUG. 12, 1924), 414 SIXTH STREET. From the Wallace Press-Times: "With the award of a $45,000 contract to David Graham and Sons, Missoula, Mont., work will get under way today on the Gearon Building to be erected on Sixth Street by Sarah L. Gearon. The structure will rise on a site formerly occupied by the Ritchotte building, destroyed by fire May 30 last. It will be two stories high with quarters for two mercantile establishments on the ground floor, office for three doctors and a five-room apartment on the second and room for a barber shop and beauty parlor in the basement." Gaebe's Jewelry occupied the lower south storefront for many years, featuring a sidewalk clock.

57

7-18

5-10



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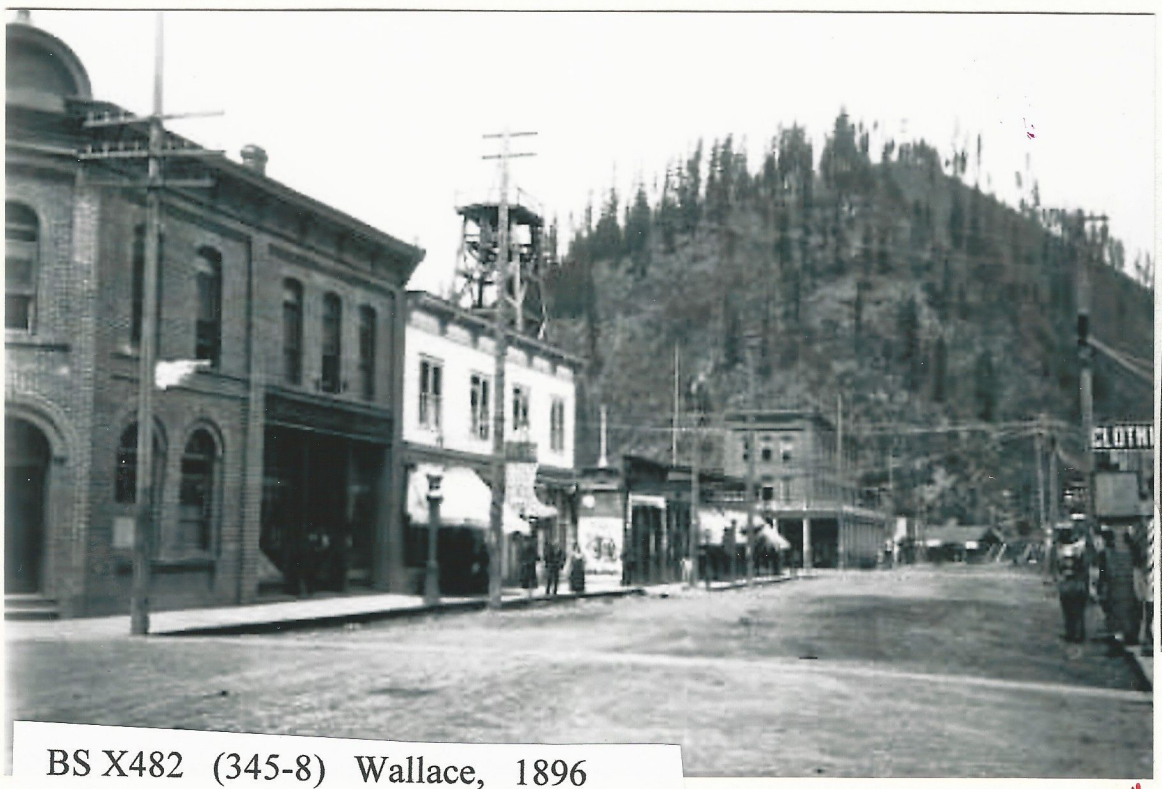


BS X482 (345-8) Wallace, 1896

In Wallace, Idaho, as you looked North on 6th Street in 1896, you could see the first County Court House and the Fuller House, which was the first hotel built after the 1890 fire. Both buildings remain today as the Smoke House and the Wallace Corner Company.

(Wallace Public Library, Callahan-Zeller Collection)

1890 - 1900

6th & Bank 7-4-90 (TT)

Bank streets in Wallace. Mullen said the pack string belonged to Joe Reynolds, and dated the photo prior to 1910 because of the standing buildings. At right is now the First National Bank of North Idaho. In the middle is what is now the Idaho First National Bank, in the same building. At left is now Rullmen's Men's Wear. Mullen said over the years the store has been Hayes & Jones Clothing, Lucas' Clothing, Murphy-Lucas Clothing, Murphy Clothing and finally Rullman's.

Below, a packer apparently is experiencing some trouble with his pack string on the corner of 6th and

Hathaway Bldg

Smoke House

In Wallace's earlier days

Going to town? Better wear a suit

Part 1 of a 2-part series
By MIKE GREEN
Evening News

Take away the cars, parking meters and people and Wallace doesn't look much different than it did in its early days.

That's not counting 100 years ago when fewer than two dozen buildings had sprung up on the site of the confluence of five canyons in a place first known as Cedar Swamp.

But that does count the early 1900s when the town had already grown to its present size. Most of today's downtown district and much of the town's residential area dates back to the turn of the century.

When Arthur Albinola moved to Wallace with his family in 1917, most of the streets had already been paved and concrete sidewalks had already replaced wooden ones.

But during an interview at his home in Osburn, Albinola remembered a distinct difference between the "old days" and current times in Wallace.

"The men believed in dressing up when they came to town," he said. "They always had on a suit and tie and a gold watch."

Those were the days when 1,000 men were employed in Nine Mile Canyon at mines with names of Tamarack, Interstate-Callahan and Success, another 1,500 in Burke Canyon at the Hercules, Hecla, Tiger-Poorman and Standard mines, and another 1,000 near Mullan at the Morning, Gold Hunter and other smaller mines.

Albinola was one of those. He helped his father with a hauling and teaming business at Sunset, a small mining town in Nine Mile Canyon. He recalls coming to Wallace on Saturday nights, roaming around town and then catching the 9:30 p.m. stage back to Sunset.

The men, of course, wore suits made of wool or serge (an interwoven wool), and toted a gold watch.

Albinola still has his father's gold watch tucked away in a safety deposit box. At a cost of $125, the pocket watch represented over a month's wages.

"These are ordinary miners who made $3 a day, seven days a week," Albinola said. "They took pride in having a good watch."

The men took a different pocket watch underground. These mechanisms took on the nickname of "turnips" because of their size and weight. The most popular were Walthams, while the more economical brand was an Ingosol-Yankee, which carried a one-year guarantee.

The popular meeting spot in Wallace during those days was the Wallace Corner located at 6th and Cedar streets. Upstairs at the Wallace corner was a hotel, and the main floor was a cigar store and pool hall. A bowling alley, where pins were set by hand, and a place for boxing was located in the basement.

"Wallace was a great place for boxing," Albinola said.

The Wallace Corner was a popular congregation spot and a central location because most of the vehicle stages left from the corner.

"It was just a good spot to meet," he said. "But it was a man's place."

Later women were allowed on the premises. "That's what put them out of business," he claims.

On those go-to-town Saturday nights, Albinola would roam around town and visit with friends. Roller skating was available for a few years at the Eagles Hall. Sometimes Howarth Hall (now the site of the school bus barn on Hotel Street) had the spotlight with a public meeting, dance or prize fight.

Tabor's, across the street from the Wallace Corner, provided young people a place to buy candy, books or magazines and have their film processed.

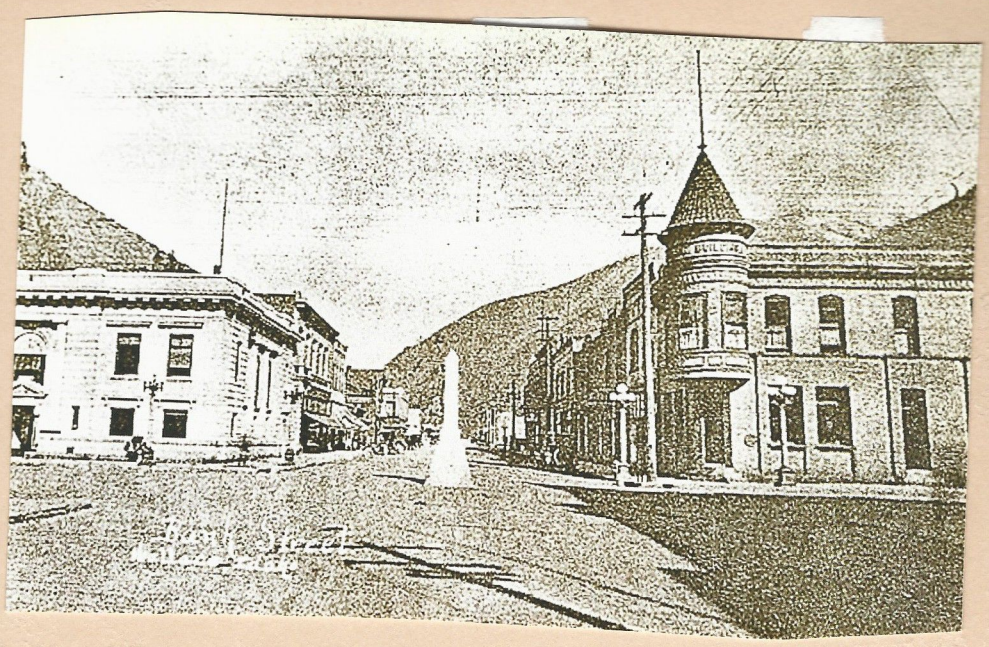
Saxton's was another Albinola favorite where he would get colossal milk shakes for 15 cents and malts for an extra nickel. "They weren't stingy with the helpings," he said. The ice creamery was located on Bank Street between 5th and 6th streets.

The restaurants were many, catering to the hoards of single immigrants in the mining district. The Wallace cafes that were open 24 hours were The Banquet, located at the current site of 6th Street Market, the Gem Cafe, operated by four sisters in the vicinity of the current Lucky Horseshoe Tavern, and the Oxford, located a little west of the Wallace corner and which sold quarters of a pie for 10 cents apiece.

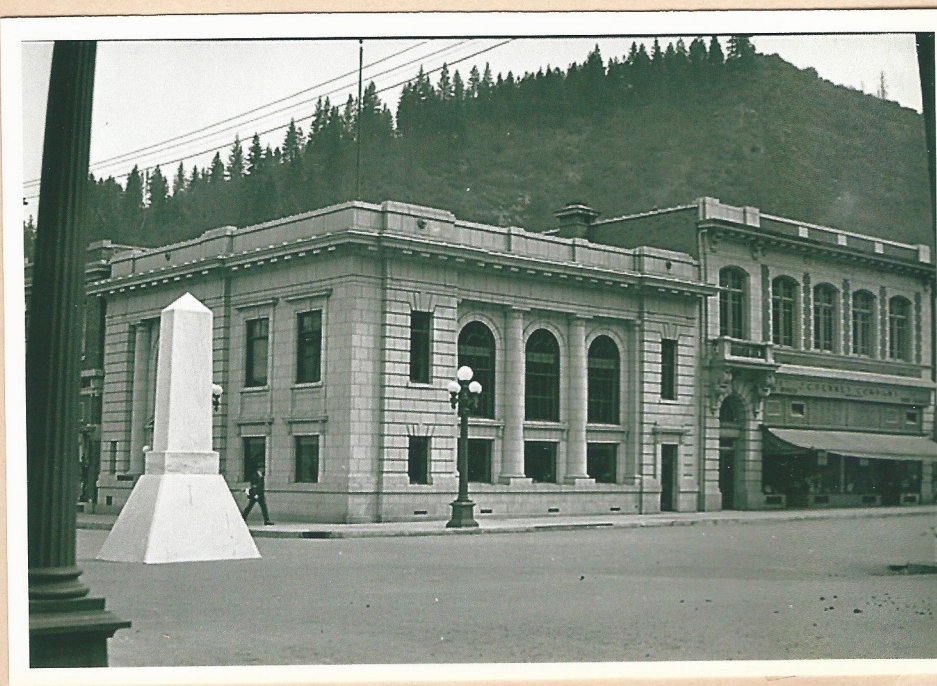
Businesses were smaller and more varied in the town's earlier days. "In those days a hardware store sold only hardware, and you could only buy drugs at a drug store," Albinola said. "Now, I think you can even buy coal at any of them."

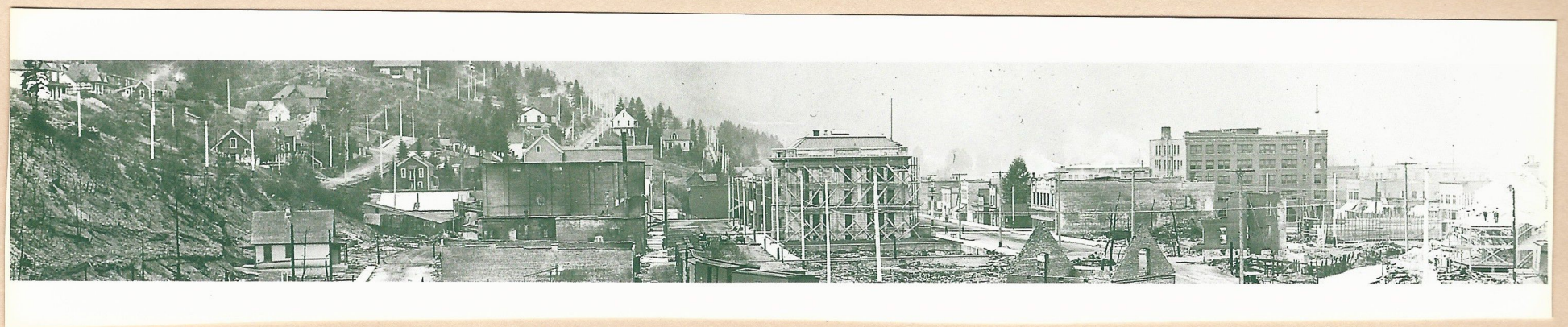
1917 86

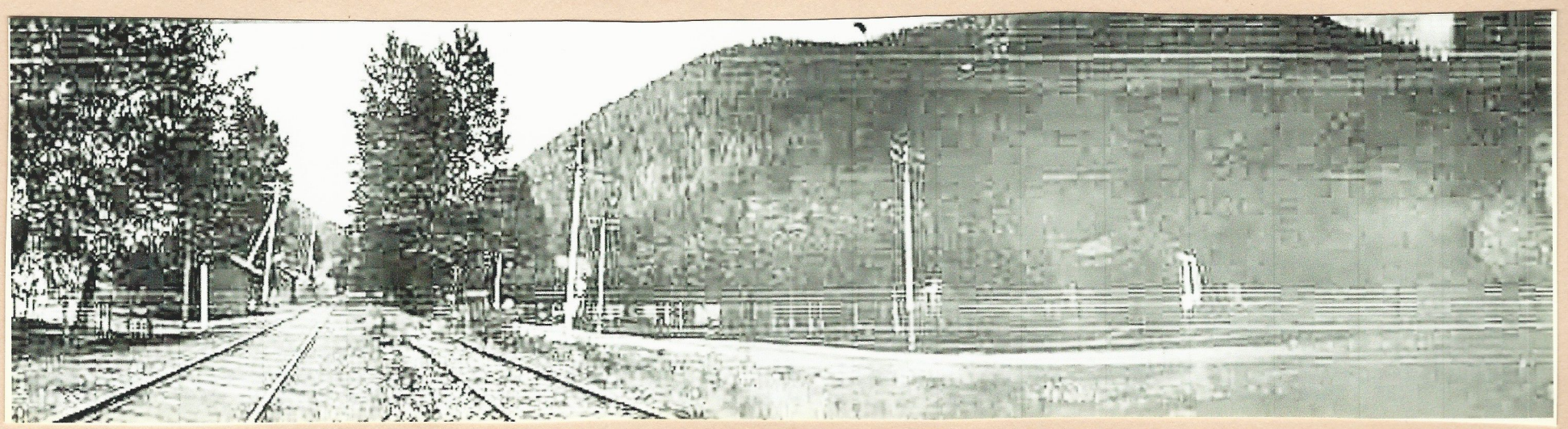
Base for Mon.



Facing North on 6th St.

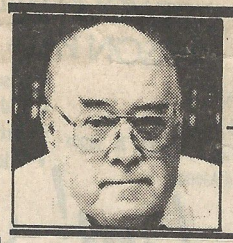






Saloons were big business back then

By WENDELL BRAINARD



WENDELL BRAINARD

History notes

It is well known that in the early days of North Idaho there were plenty of saloons, the five counties having 322 saloons in March, 1906, according to the Lewiston Tribune of that era.

Fred White, deputy U.S. internal revenue collector for five northern counties of Idaho, was the authority for the county with Kootenai leading the list with 113; Shoshone was second with 75; Idaho county was third with 59; Nez Perce had 55 and Latah was at the bottom of the list with only 30.

On the individual city list, Wallace took top honors with 30 saloons and its population was 3,500, or one saloon for each 117 residents. White said Wallace, however, received a large patronage from the entire Coeur d'Alene Mining District.

Lewiston followed Wallace in the number of saloons with 23, or one for each 340 of the population of 7,000.

The relative position of other cities as to the number of saloons was as follows: Bonners Ferry, 16; Sandpoint, 15; Coeur d'Alene, 15; Moscow, 10; Roosevelt, 9; and Grangeville, 8.

The list for Shoshone County was as follows: Burke and Mullan, each 8; Black Bear and Murray, 3 each; Gem and Mace, 2 each; Kingston, Little Falls and Osburn, 1 each; Wallace, 30; Wardner 10; and Kellogg 6, for the total of 75.

The government license required to be paid by saloons of that era for retailing liquors was $25. The 322 saloons in North Idaho therefore paid into the federal treasury $8,300 annually. Of these saloons many were operating under tavern or precinct licenses ranging up to $300 a year, where the saloons were not located in an incorporated village or town.

In incorporated towns or cities, the state license was $500 per year, the state annually receiving $99,600 from them. In Lewiston the city license was $200 per year. This, with the government and state licenses, made the license paid by each saloon there $725 annually. The total licenses paid by the 23 saloons in Lewiston annually was $17,625, or about $48 a day.

Horses pull Wallace post office in 1906

It was back in January 1906 that the old post office building in Wallace was scheduled to be moved about three blocks to a new location.

The owner of the building, Lyman Wood, had been trying various methods of moving the old building, which was 25 x 50 feet and weighed 25 or more tons. There seemed to be too much snow to handle the moving by the old and slow use of rollers. Wood had raised the building and put it on skids of various kinds and used blocks and tackle to develop almost unlimited power but had broken the heaviest chains available in town and had only moved the structure about 50 feet.

George K. Garrett was the pioneer moving expert in Wallace at that time and painted on one of his heaviest transfer wagons were the words: "Anything Moved." The Idaho Press, in reporting the story, said a great many "sidewalk superintendents" thought Mr. Garrett would have to do away with his sign after he was contacted to finish the moving job.

But he fooled them.

Garrett knew he could easily move that much weight on a big bobsled, but to move a building on six bobsleds was not so simple. Still, he hitched up 16 horses, four abreast.

The Press story reported: "The horses ranged in weights from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. They would bring in the market any day $4,000. Meantime, several hundred people had gathered to see the pull, and there was much doubt expressed as to the result. The teams pulled together beautifully and walked right off with the load, though the snow was soft and even slushy. The next morning it was necessary to move it a short distance further. The ground had frozen up overnight, and the pull was then done easily with only 10 horses."

— Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library

Flood strikes

Floods have occurred periodically in the Silver Valley, and the above is a picture taken in Wallace on Nov. 15, 1906, showing flood waters pouring down Sixth Street near the Cedar Street intersection. There were very few autos at this time and the team and wagon pictured appear right at home in the middle of the flooded street. The three-story building on the left, now owned and under renovation by the Wallace Corner Company, was in 1906 the Hotel Wallace. Just past the alley are what appear to be wooden structures located where Sweets and the Jameson are situated today. On the corner of Pine Street and north to the railroad tracks can be seen five separate buildings where today are found Albi's Bar, Steak House and the Sixth Street Melodrama.

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